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OUR POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

A GREAT amount of important information connected with this question is given in the recently published blue-book, containing further correspondence relating to the affairs of Afghanistan, including the recognition of Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan as Amir of Kabul." The most important point at present to be considered in connection with our policy in Afghanistan is, of course, the question of the retention or abandonment of Kandahar.

Lord Lytton's Government, writing on January 7, 1880, to Lord Cranbrook, then Secretary of State for India, remarked :—

> There can, we conceive, be no doubt of the expediency of separating Kandahar from Kabul. The Duranis of South Afghanistan, who form the predominant class, have no leaning towards the Kabul Government, which has always represented to the mass of the Kandahar people, an alien and oppressive rule. We propose, therefore, to establish the province of Kandahar as an independent and separate State, under an hereditary ruler selected from the representative of the old ruling families. Having regard to the advauce of Persia to Herat, and the responsibility devolving on us, in relation to that province, as well as to the maintenance of our due influence in Western Afghanistan, we consider that it will be necessary to retain a British garrison at or near Kandahar, but we contemplate no interference in the internal administration of the province. The ultimate boundaries of the province, and the precise terms on the treaty or agreement under which it is made over to the Native ruler, are questions on which we are not yet in a position to place our views before Her Majesty's Government; but they will receive our earliest attention when the broader questions of policy have been decided.

Sir Donald Stewart, writing to Mr. Lyall, Secretary to the Government of India, on the 16th February, 1880, described the province of Kandahar as follows :—

> Supposing Kharan and the adjacent desert to remain attached to Kandahar, the State thus formed would be shown in the map by an irregular figure not far removed from an equilateral triangle with sides nearly 400 miles in length and covering about 70,000 square miles. A very small portion of this is cultivated or indeed cultivable. The number of inhabitants I am inclined to place somewhere between half a million and a million, three-fourths of them being Duranis, according to their own account, the only true Afghans. The revenue for the next year (1880-81) has been estimated by Major St. John at 20½ lakhs, a total which will be largely increased by settled government, and still more by the construction of a railway from India to Kandahar.

At that time the experiment of the Governorship of Kandahar by the Wali Shere Ali, which proved such a miserable failure, was being tried, and Sir Donald Stewart was one of those who thought then it would prove a successful solution of the Kandahar difficulty. He wrote :—

> As regards the measure of authority to be allowed to him, I have no hesitation in recommending that this should be as ample as possible. The only limitations I would recommend being placed on his authority are that foreign relations should be wholly conducted through the representative of Her Majesty's Government, with the possible exception of any Native State which may be formed at Kabul ; that his military force should be limited in numbers and at the disposal of the Government of India for the defence of Kandahar against external enemies ; and that commercial relations must be the subject of mutual agreement at stated intervals. . . . The question of the location of a force above the Passes is not one for full discussion in this letter, but I am of opinion that it will be advisable to continue the location of the main cantonment in or about Kandahar instead of shifting it to Pishin. But I think that the Sirdar will never feel himself independent, or be looked on as independent by his people, with British soldiers in his citadel, or within a stone's throw of his gates ; and I therefore consider that the British garrison should, as soon as circumstances permit, be established at some distance from the capital, and that the position of the troops should be *mutatis mutandis* that of the garrison of Secunderabad in the Deccan.

In a letter dated Simla, 27th April, 1880, from Mr. Lyall, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Mr. Lepel Griffin at Kabul—letter containing full instructions with regard to the arrangements to be made with Abdul Rahman—it is stated :—

> In order that our present intercourse and future relation with the Sirdar may be perfectly clear of doubt on a point affecting the position he aspires to fill, the Governor General in Council authorizes you, if necessary, to make him plainly understand that neither the districts assigned to us by the Treaty of Gandamak, nor any part of the province of Kandahar, will ever be restored to the Kabul power.

The first despatch of Lord Hartington is dated 21st May, 1880, and sets forth the policy the new (the present) Government proposed to follow in dealing with Afghanistan. His Lordship first refers to the results of the policy pursued by the previous Government, as to which he remarks :—

> "According to the latest information at my disposal, the Kabul, Kandahar, and Kurram forces absorb fully 55,000 men, of whom about 16,000 are Europeans. This is exclusive of about 13,500 men on the Punjab frontier, and is also exclusive of a force of more than 14,000 men in Sind and in the Bengal Presidency, who are held in readiness for service in Afghanistan. . . . Although our armies have encountered during the last campaign some severe opposition, yet, owing to the conspicuous gallantry and devotion of Her Majesty's troops, both European and Native, on all occasions, the superiority of our arms has been unquestionably established and maintained. Nevertheless, the result, even from a military point of view, is far from satisfactory . . . Thus it appears that, as the result of two successful campaigns, of the employment of an enormous force, and of the expenditure of large sums of money, all that has yet been accomplished has been the disintegration of the State which it was desired to see strong, friendly, and independent, the assumption of fresh and unwelcome liabilities in regard to one of its provinces, and a condition of anarchy throughout the remainder of the country.

On the subject of Kandahar, Lord Hartington then observed :—

> "With regard to the measures which have been taken at Kandahar, I find that so recently as the 16th February last Shere Ali express his willingness, if not his desire, to retire on a pension from the Indian Government ; and, although he has since accepted the proposed arrangements, there is nothig on record to prove that his wishes in this respect are changed. Again, the boundaries of the State are not even approximately defined in Sir D. Stewart's letter of the 16th February, and it does not appear that any communication on the subject has since been made to Shere Ali. The location of the British force to be maintained at Kandahar has not been decided, and upon this point an important difference of opinion exists between Sir D. Stewart and Shere Ali, the General considering that the troops should be at least five miles from the city, whilst the Sirdar wishes that on no account should they be removed to any distance. Moreover, the amount of the subsidy to be paid for the support of the garrison has not been fixed, and Shere Ali has expressed doubts whether he can maintain himself if such subsidy be insisted on * * * Her Majesty's Government, moreover, fully recognise that a too hasty withdrawal, either from Kabul or Kandahar, would probably lead to a renewal of disturbances and to prolonged civil war. For the disastrous consequences to the Afghan people the British Government could not be held altogether free from responsibility, while protracted anarchy in Afghanistan would probably cause uneasiness and disquiet in our own dominions, and in the States of our Native feudatories and allies, which it is essential to avoid. An indespensable preliminary, also to withdrawal, is the dispersion of any considerable hostile forces in the field which might attack and harass the troops on their march. It would not be consistent with the honour of the British arms that Her Majesty's forces on their return to India should be exposed to insult, or that the least ground should be afforded either to the Afghans or the people of British India to regard the movement as otherwise than voluntary, and as having been decided on as a consequence of the cessation of all serious opposition. It will further be necessary to take every precaution that the tribes and Ghiefs who have assisted us shall not be exposed to injury in consequence of their friendly conduct. Subject, however, to the foregoing considerations, the desire of Her Majesty's Government is, as I have already stated, that Afghan territory should be evacuated whenever it appears possible to entertain the hope that the prospect of a stable Government has been secured. The interval which must elapse before the withdrawal of our troops can be commenced will enable your Excellency in Council to form a judgment and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government as to the manner in which this object may best be attained.

The present Secretary of State, it would appear, holds a different view from that of Lord Lytton's Government as to the division of the country. In a letter to Lord Cranbrook, dated 7th January, 1880, Lord Lytton and his Council proposed, not only to separate Kandahar from Kabul, but to cut off Herat from Afghanistan altogether, and make it over to Persia.

> The annexation of Herat to Kabul or Kandahar would neither be popular at Herat, nor provide for the political security of a province peculiarly exposed to the intrigues and cupidity of powerful neighbours; while, as a separate State, Herat would be too weak to stand by itself, and might thus be compelled, in default of control from India (which, as we have already said, would be difficult), to look elsewhere for protection and support. For these reasons we concur in the decision which, as we understand, has already commended itself to Her Majesty's Government on grounds of Imperial policy, whereby Persia will be provisionally permitted to occupy Herat, under sufficient guarantees for her good administration of it, and for her adequate protection of British and Indian interests at that point, and with a special reservation of our right to occupy the place with British forces in certain eventualities. . . . We are now actively engaged in pushing forward a railway towards Kandahar ; and, believing, as we do, that the opening of such communication affords the surest guarantee not only for the peaceful development of the countries traversed, but for the permanent security of our frontier, we consider that Persia should be bound to countribute substantially towards the ultimate extension of this line to Herat. It will be apparent to Her Majesty's Government that such an extension of our Kandahar Railway will be a most effective means of ensuring the stability of any political arrangement with Persia regarding Herat, and will materially strengthen Persia in fulfilling her engagements.

Lord Hartington, in his despatch of May 8, wrote on this point :—

> The arguments in favour of the subdivision of the Afghan kingdom appear to be twofold. It is, in the first place, held to be impossible to find any Chief sufficiently strong to rule the whole country, but upon this point the information in my possession does not enable me to form a confident opinion. The second argument is of a different kind. In the opinion of those who have been most in favour of a policy of active interference in Afghanistan, it is on the line of Quetta, Kandahar, and Herat, that it is most necessary that our strategic position should be secured. There are few who apprehend any danger or attach much importance to the line of approach to India which lies through Kabul and the Khyber Pass. It was therefore with the Amir of Afghanistan in his capacity of Ruler of Kandahar and of Southern and Western Afghanistan that it has been thought necessary to attempt to improve our relations ; and whatever importance may in future be attached by the Government of India to the political condition of that territory, it is thought that it may be better that we should have to deal with the ruler of it alone, and not necessarily be involved in interference with the internal affairs of Central, Northern, and Eastern Afghanistan. Should the result of the consideration which your Excellency in Council will give to the question induce you to regard as sound the view above set forth, it might, perhaps, be feasible to effect an earlier retirement from Kabul and the neighbouring district than from Western Afghanistan. In such a case, assuming the communications which have been addressed to Abdul Rahman to be responded to by him in a satisfactory manner, the object would be to establish that Sirdar at Kabul with as little direct assistance from Her Majesty's agents or troops as possible, and to give him to understand that he must rely on his own resources.
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> But although these arguments may be urged in favour of the establishment of separate kingdoms of Kabul and Kandahar, considerations in my opinion of not less weight point to a different conclusion. It is the strong opinion of experienced men that a permanent peace cannot be established in Afghanistan under such an arrangement. It is argued that, from the character of its population, the fertility of its soil, and its military position, Kandahar is the most important province of the country, that without it no strong and independent kingdom of Afghanistan can exist, and that no ruler of Kabul will acquiesce in its exclusion from his dominions. Sirdar Shere Ali is aware of this, and also that he cannot by himself hold his province against the warlike tribes on his frontier. It must, therefore, be regarded as almost certain that a policy of separation will be found to involve the necessity of affording permanent military support to the ruler of Kandahar, a liability to which Her Majesty's Government entertain the greatest objection.

As to Herat, the present Secretary of State remarked in the same despatch :—

> The future of Herat presents perhaps greater difficulty than any other part of the Afghan question. The arrangement proposed with Persia, as I have already stated, has been suspended, and the negotiations will probably not be renewed. The most desirable solution would undoubtedly be that the city and dependent territory should continue to form part of an united kingdom of Afghanistan. Indeed, the position of Herat constitutes one of the most serious objections to the disintegration of Afghanistan. It would be difficult for the ruler of either Kandahar or Kabul, as detached provinces to establish his authority over it, and, in the event of an independent Sirdar assuming power at Herat, it would be practically almost impossible for the British Government to exercise any control or influence over his policy.

Sir Frederick Roberts, on the 28th May last, submitted to the Government of India a memorandum "regarding the best line of communication connecting India with Afghanistan," in which he observed :—

> I advocate the exclusion of Afghan control over the whole of the country acquired by the provisions of the Treaty of Gandamak, I am in favour of the withdrawal of our troops to the limits of the frontier held by us previous to the present campaign, excepting in the direction of Kandahar.
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> My reasons for this are explained at considerable length in the memorondum ; they are, briefly, as follows :—
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> I. The altered conditions of Northern Afghanistan since operations commenced, consequent on the overthrow of the Amir's power.
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> II. The announced intention to maintain a British garrison permanently at Kandahar.
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> We are thus committed to communication with Kandahar being ensured, and are, in my opinion, relieved from the necessity of incurring military responsibility in the direction of the Khyber or Kurram. . . . Kandahar, where we can, if we so desire, permanently station a garrison of British troops, is being repidly brought into communication with the main railway system of India, and will soon be (as regards time) within a comparatively short journey of the rising and important seaport of Karachi. This port must inevitably be the base of all military operations undertaken in the direction of Kandahar-Herat, which line, unless I am much mistaken, will henceforth be the theatre of any war carried on by us against the Afghans or Russians in Central Asia. The Kandahar-Herat line certainly presents to us fewer difficulties than any other line, and, with the completion of the railway to Kandahar, that place would be our starting-point. Thence Herat is distant only 350 or 400 miles according as the northern or southern route is adopted. The road is quite practicable for wheeled guns, and for some part of the way a fair amount of grain and forage is procurable. . . . I may briefly summarize these remarks by expressing it as my opinion that, in future, considering the very altered circumstances under which the Afghan nation now exists, we should make up our minds to refuse our right and act offensively from our left ; in other words, that we should decide to remain merely on the defensive in our north-west frontier, and devote all our energies to striking vigorously on the Kandahar side. We have neither sufficient men nor material to warrant our operating on more than one line. To what extent those offensive measures might be pressed in Southern or Western Afghanistan scarcely comes within the scope of this paper, depending, as they assuredly would, on numerous and complicated eventualities, such as the attitude of Persia, the object and strength of Russia, and the state of Afghanistan generally. It might be found necessary to make a rapid advance on Herat and mass a considerable army there, or it might, on the other hand, be deemed desirable to confine operations to Kandahar itself, or to Siestan, and the valley of the Helmund. It will be sufficient for our present purpose if we can come to the conclusion that the Kandahar line will be the one by which all offensive movements against Russia will be carried on.

General Roberts does not touch upon the question of the cost of occupying Kandahar, the extent of country to be dominated, the number of troops that would be required with the proportion of European regiments, &c.

Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief in India, on the 10th September last wrote :—

> I should, with Sir F. Roberts, wish to assert that my view of the propriety of the withdrawal from Kabul and from Gandamak is based on the supposition that Kandahar will be held in force. This is the keystone of the whole military situation as modified by our withdrawal from Kabul. To insure an effective advance from the southward against an enemy in the interior of the country, as contemplated in this despatch, the retention of Kandahar is a necessity. Further, it appears to me that to ensure the acquisition of some knowledge of the Amir's foreign relations, over which we have so recently asserted some power of control, and to give us some real power of influencing them, we must hold Kandahar.

The most important paper in the book is the despatch of the Marquis of Hartington, dated the 11th November, 1880, to Lord Ripon, on which his lordship remarks :—

> The experiment of supporting a Native Government by military assistance at Kandahar has been found to entail equally onerous sacrifices, and it has been, in fact, so far discredited that most of those who still desire the maintenance of direct British influence in that quarter openly advocate its annexation and administration by the Government of India. It must be rememembered, when the annexation of Kandahar is advocated on account of its strategic importance, that it is not merely a question of the occupation of that position. The boundaries of the province over which it was intended Shere Ali should rule have never been defined, but it is clear that the extent of territory which must be governed by any authority which may be established at Kandahar must be very large. Unless the districts which extend in one direction towards the dominions of the Amir of Kabul, and in others towards Persia and Herat be reduced under some settled form of Government, the power which occupies Kandahar must be involved in continual embarrasments and complications on every side. The occupation of Kandahar would, therefore, certainly involve the administration and the military occupation of Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the one side, Farah on the other, and an undefined territory in the direction of Herat. Your Excellency's military advisers would be able to form a more precise estimate of the force which would be required permanently to hold these positions, with their lines of communication, and to provide an adequate reserve ; but I concive that recent events have proved that it would not be safe to estimate that less than 20,000 men would be required for this purpose.
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> But it is not only on the ground of its risk and costliness that Her Majesty's Government are strongly opposed to this policy. The expedition against the late Amir Shere Ali was undertaken with the object of punishing an act committed by him, which was held to be of an unfriendly and even insulting character. It was expressly declared that the British Government had no quarrel with the Afghan people and that their treatment would depend on their own conduct. It is true that the Afghans have, notwithstanding these assurances, resisted the advance of our forces, and, in accordance with their semi-barbarous character, have frequently committed acts of cruelty and treachery totally inconsistent with the usages of civilized nations in war, even in the defence of their own country. But Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that such acts—acts which must have been anticipated when the invasion was undertaken—release them from the declarations which were made. They hold that nothing but the most imperative necessity of self-preservation would justify them after such declarations in the annexation, against the will of the people, of Afghan territory. Attempts have been made to prove that the rule of the British Government would be willingly accepted by the inhabitants of Kandahar ; but it is admitted by almost all those who are most competent to form an opinion, that the mass of the inhabitants of the territory which it would be necessary to annex would be bitterly opposed to the loss of their independence, and to the Government of a power alien in race and religion.
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> Apprehensions are entertained by some that the retirement from Kandahar would be regarded by the people of Afghanistan and of India as a confession of weakness, and such a result may be one of the inevitable results of a policy which Her Majesty's present advisers have from the outset deplored. But in their opinion the moral effect of a scrupulous adherence to declarations which have been made, and a striking and convincing proof given to the people and princes of India that the British Government have no desire for further annexation of territory, could not fail to produce a most salutary effect in removing the apprehensions and strengthening the attachment of our Native allies throughout India and on our frontiers.
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> Others, again, who have never shared the apprehensions which are entertained as to the military weakness of the Indian frontier, who would have done everything in their power to avert the late war, and who perhaps even now do not attach a high importance to the position of Kandahar, nevertheless deprecate its abandonment, because its possession or military occupation might satisfy those who are now disposed to apprehend danger from foreign invasion, and might prevent the recurrence of popular excitement on this subject both in India and at home. The Government are convinced of the grave evils which result from this cause, and from its tendeucy to distract the minds of those who are engaged in the administration of the Government of India from the important questions of internal policy, of finance, of the construction of necessary public works, and, above all, of the agrarian condition of the people, which are so closely connected with the prosperity, and even the security, of our Indian empire. Nor can they feel any confidence that the experience which has been gained during the last two years will have any more lasting effect than that which had been acquired 40 years ago, or that a similar combination of circumstances may not again lead the Government of India into a similar policy and be attended with similar results. Any means, therefore, which could reasonably be expected to lay to rest these apprehensions would have a great attraction for Her Majesty's Government.
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> But they cannot believe that the measure which is now advocated would really satisfy the demands of those who propose it. They are inclined rather to believe that it would only be the first step towards still more extensive enterprise. In the Despatch of your predecessor's Government of the 7th July 1879, they said, in discussing the question of the retention of Kandahar, "The local experience recently acquired by our expedition into Western Afghanistan has fully confirmed our previous impression that the strategic value of Kandahar exists olny in connection with the system of of frontier defence, much more extensive than any we now require or have ever contemplated." Whether this be an accurate statement of the strategic value of Khandahar or not, it cannot, I think, be doubted that its acquisition as a permanent military post would quickly be followed by fresh apprehension as to its security, and further demands for the completion of a system of defence of which it would be respresented to constitute only a part.
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> Although Her Majesty's Government have been influenced in the decision at which they have arrived, mainly by considerations of a broad political character, they are not insensible to the weight of the military opinions which attach great importance to the value of Kandahar as a strategic position. For the reasons I have indicated they do not consider the question of the military defence of the frontier against invasion by a formidable power, as an urgent one, but admitting its possible importance at some future time, they are of opinion that the military occupation of Kandahar, should it ever become necessary for the defence of the Indian empire, would be far more advantageously undertaken when an advance of some hostile power should have made it clear that not only the safety of India but the independence of Afghanistan is threatened. Whatever strategic advantages may be looked for from the occupation of Kandahar, they must be immensely increased by its occupation with the assent and good-will of the Afghan people, as a measure needful, not only for the defence of our own dominions, but for the protection of their independence. If the Afghans have ever been disposed to look with more friendship on either their Russian or Persian than their British neighbour, it is not an unnatural result of the fear for the loss of their freedom which our past policy has been calculated to inspire. There is nothing in the character of the Afghan people which would lead to the belief that they would welcome invasion or subjection by any power whatever, and it appears to Her Majesty's Government not unreasonable to hope that a policy of complete withdrawal from Afghan territory, coupled with a steady abstinence from interference in their internal affairs, adopted after the signal vindication of our military superiority, will, if publicly announced and steadily adhered to, have the effect of converting these semi-civilized but brave tribes into useful allies of the British power.
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> The restoration of Kandahar to the dominions of Afghanstan under a powerful ruler would be the arrangement which Her Majesty's Government would prefer, as offering the best guarantees for permanence, and for the avoidance of internal dissensions. That solution would also probably be the only one which would enable the Amir of Kabul to establish his authority at Herat, and thus prevent the constant intrigues and conflicts for the possession of that place which, in the present disorganized condition of Afghanistan, appear inevitable. But it appears doubtful whether the position of Abdul Rahman is yet sufficiently established to enable him to assume the government of Kandahar, nor do I possess sufficient information to be able to judge whether the people of that province are prepared generally to accept his authority.
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> If it should appear impossible at present to re-unite Afghanistan under the rule of the Amir Abdul Rahman, an endeavour should be made to ascertain under what form, temporary or permanent, and under which of the Sirdars, provision may be made for the restoration of Native government. In any event, Her Majesty's Government consider it essential that, as in the case of Kabul, having assisted in the establishment of that form of government which appears to offer the best prospects of permanence, and to be most in conformity with the wishes of the people, the Government of India should make it clearly understood that the future ruler should be left to rely on his own resourses, and that it is not their intention to interfere further in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in a manner which would involve the employment of Her Majesty's forces beyond the frontier.

INDIA.

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AMONG THE CORNFIELDS.—THE VILLAGE.

A DREARY plain, unsheltered by trees or hedgerows, unrelieved in the monotony of its forlorn and unprofitable aspect by hill or stream, expands around you, bounded by the hazy sky. There is neither sight nor sound to cheer the heart. All nature seems to drowse, spell-bound, under the rays of a pitiless sun. The kite circling aloft whistles in tremulous notes a long-drawn monody ; the carrion crow trails his dreary croak athwart the sky ; and the pariah dogs howl to one another from far-away villages. Even the camel lies down to die ; rumination loses its charms in such a desolation. The vultures that stand with downcast heads around the carcase have no heart to enter upon its putrid dainties : they are weighed upon by the hot languors of the charnel-house ; they doze heavily, weltering through dreams of corruption. Thin clouds of insects drift loosely about in the tremulous sunshine. Death dashes through them with furious wing as a black, fork-tailed king-crow ; the very ephemeridæ become serious and dull as the buffaloes that stand about with uplifted noses, winking brutally at nothing. In the immortal cow-boy, who squats basely on his hams, cheerful speculation and merriment seem suspended. He is thus in harmony with his buffaloes and the dead camel, and accessory to the lifeless dreariness of the scene. All day long the train drags its weary length across the nameless plain, coming from the fabled sea and palm-girt lagoons, and painfully reaching forward to tower'd cities and the busy hum of men. Through the wilderness is passing the life-blood of nations and the quickening news of the world. But the eager engine can stir no pulse in the wilderness : the immortal cow-boy even does not regard it ; its strenuous palpitations cannot accelerate for a moment the slow flux of his vitality.

Hour after hour the depressed traveller from his hot railway carriage peers in vain through the dust and glare for some bright glimpse of Oriental life. There are marks of property ; there are signs of agricultural activity. Low ridges of earth chequer the plain into fields. Everywhere there are traces of the plough or mattock, and an occasional green crop refreshes the eye. But the train never seems to overtake any agricultural operation. The cultivators are not surprised at their work. One accordingly finds it difficult to account for the vast extent of tilth. The presumption that handfuls of villagers, issuing from their mango-groves at rare intervals of activity, effect the result observed seems altogether untenable. The ant and the ant-hill, the coral zoophyte and the coral reef, viewed as cause and effect, are not more disproportionate. Brigades of "sulky" ploughs moving across the land *en echelon*, as in Dacota, are what might be looked for.

The villagers have withdrawn all active life from the scorched and treeless plain. Around them we find a zone of rich crops, running water, the grateful shade of gigantic trees, the twitter of birds, the laughter of children, women in bright clothes balancing brass pitchers of water on their heads, humped white oxen, primitive wooden ploughs—in short, whatever appertains to rural life in the East. We forget the surrounding desert. Everything offers a contrast to it here. Now we see even the buffaloes busy, treading out corn or drawing slow wains laden with the produce of the fields ; and the cow-boy, roused from his languor, is perched on a rickety platform high above the corn, scaring the pilfering birds with voice, gesture, and far-reaching sling. He has become useful and picturesque—so picturesque that Sir Frederick Leighton, shedding upon him some beams of that light which never was on sea or land, has painted him for the Academy.

Crossing the zone of fertile, irrigated land, we come to patriarchal trees that have stood on guard round the village for countless present ; who, while eating it, pray to Sri Lakshmi, the Indian Ceres, to bless their labours with increase.

So in all the other operations of agriculture, and so in all the affairs of domestic life, are the hearts of the vlilagers stirred by supernatural effluences. A weird wind, not voiceless, sweeps round their souls ; it "bloweth where it listeth : thou canst not tell "whence it cometh, or whither it goeth." The villagers aprehend the presence of an informing Spirit under the enternal metamorphosis of matter ; towards it—

> "They stretch lame hands of faith and grope,
> And gather dust and chaff and call
> To what they feel is Lord of all."

They live close to Nature ; they hear in the pulsations of their own gross hearts an echo of her magic music. Joy ebbs and flows in obedience to her frowns and smiles. Plashing water, gracious sunshine, the liberal soil, with its treasures of green and gold, the exuberant cows and the seasonable music of birds nourish their lives with cheer and hope ; as the raving storm, as the harsh growl of the tiger, as the prying of inquisitorial rulers into their seclusion, and as the cruel clamour of the Revenue Collector, coming between the God of the Harvest and their homes, lay them abject in the dust.

The village is the ultimate molecule of the Empire, upon our treatment of it depends the health of the entire body politic. We do not, perhaps, know very much about it ; we do not understand very well the mysterious principles upon which it lives in perfect equilibrium of growth and decay through all vicissitudes of rule ; but we have much reason to believe that it is very sensitive to the touch ; that it suffers when subjected to overmuch handling ; and that the vivisection now going on in the name of infanticide suppression, census taking, vaccination, gazetteer compiling, and speculative progress generally, has quite unsettled its contentment and loyalty.

The disaffection is hardly yet articulate ; but it is a murmur which all who have ears can hear. There is undoubtedly too much years, that represent perhaps the primeval forest which covered the land when the few fields around were but a "clearing." We approach these immemorial trees with a feeling of reverence. They belong to the remote Past and Future. Generation after generation of villagers, a seemingly interminable procession of human life, issuing out of the darkest centuries, have come and gone under these colossal boughs ; generations still unborn will rest under their flickering shadows. We seem to be in presence of a life that stretches across the whole field of human history—of human history, as we find it in the village, tranquil, immutable ; a history that with the revolving seasons of one year is stereotyped for ever.

The monkeys, swinging from the branches, now jumping to the ground, then scampering up again with chattering alarm into their leafy home, seem, from their grotesque appearance and shy forest habits, to share the antiquity of the trees. They form a part of the Hindoo mythology ; they carry us back in thought to the heroic days. It is as if we were to meet good old Chiron, the Centaur, prancing about under the pines of Mount Pelion, with Alcides and the Thessalian boy shouting around him ; or as if we were to have sight of Proteus rising from the sea, or hear old Triton wind his wreathed horn. The wild woodland music of the ring-doves rising and falling in liquid undulations of drowsy melody, or rippling in a prolonged complaint, stregthens the spell, leading the thoughts to far forest depths, to melodious plots of beechen green and shadows numberless.

The village itself is a compact mass of flat-roofed mud huts covering a hillock that has been formed by, and is still growing under, the crumbling walls which rise upon its surface. Every rainy season adds something to this human ant-hill. The imperishable village rises for ever young out of its own decay. Tortuous, narrow paths struggle through it, all leading into an open space in the centre, opposite the dwelling of the headman or the proprietor of the village. This is often a comparatively commodious two storied erection, standing back in an ample courtyard.

It is the central vesicle from which both the political and social organisation of the village derive their vitality. The headman is the mind and voice of the commune. He alone deals with the outer world, the rest of the village lives within itself ; it is altogether subjective. Under the headman are the accountant, the boundary officer and guide, the watchmen, the astrologer, and other functionaries of less importance. Their offices are hereditary, as are those of the wheelwright, the blacksmith, and the shoemaker. They have their dues, and tithes, and perquisites. Internally, payments are usually made in kind ; it is only when the revenue is paid or when purchases are made at fairs or at the neighbouring town, that corn, and oil and milk have to be reduced to the denomination of rupees.

The villagers are before all things religious. They see the hand of God in everything ; they seek the guidance of God in every act. Every influence of nature upon their lives proceeds from God ; every bird, every beast speaks with Divine accents ; the trees and stones are permeated by the Divine presence.

Through gross conceptions of His attributes and powers they approach Him ; by the light of immemorial traditions they view His dealings with men. No work is ever undertaken without prayer and sacrifice ; no implement of husbandry used until solemnly dedicated to God who giveth the increase. When the seed-time approaches, the astrologer convenes the villagers at dawn on a fixed day, and having consulted his books, declares a date upon which the earth will be "awake" and ready for sowing, provided certain favourable omens be vouchsafed. If the sowers when going to the fields should meet a funeral procession, a musician, a joint-magistrate, a dancer, a widow, a prostitute, the collector's *chuprassie*, or a Royal Bengal tiger, they turn back and regard the day as inauspicious ; likewise if, when proceeding to their work, the call of the grey partridge, the yelping of a jackal, the croak of a raven, the hooting of an owl, or the trumpeting of a crane be heard on the left hand the augury is unfavourable ; but the note of the koel on either side, or a jackal crossing their path from right to left, or crows flying over head on the same direction as they are going, encourage them to sow. On reaching the fields the sowers tie a red thread round their wrists, round the horns of the plough-oxen, and on the yokes to keep away evil spirits. Then consecrating the share of the drill plough and the oxen with an unction of clarified butter and sugar, and praying that, through the blessing of travellers, of birds and of beasts, the produce of their labours may be abundant, they proceed with their work; but not before offering a sacrifice of seven different kinds of seeds in one corner of the field. The harrow is worshipped before being used. Rice and sugar are heaped up on a patera formed of seven leaves of the *Asclepias gigantea*, and placed on the harrow; incense is then burnt and a prayer offered up. On the first day of sowing, two or three pounds of grain for every plough are given to the Brahmin astrologers, while the cultivators indulge themselves in a mess of sweetened rice. Some of the seed corn is always set apart for charity, and, after the sowing, the surplus seed is boiled in the field and distributed to all government going on; the yoke is always on the neck, and it is becoming insupportable. No village is ever without some abominable *chuprassie* living at free quarters on behalf of revenue or education, or sanitation or stattisics.

He is an eating cancer in the heart of the commune; he poisons at the fountain-head the feelings of the people towards their rulers. A day will come when a department for the suppression of *chuprasies, peons*, and all the loathsome spawn of petty-official corruption will be found more necessary than the department for the suppression of Thugee and Dacoity.

Nevertheless revenue must be raised; and it must be raised out of the profound abysses of debt in which the villages are engulphed. The debt of a village is almost unthinkabble; its records lead us back into the financial twilight of cash payments. The Ganges has washed the ashes of a hundred generations of its *bunya* creditors into the ocean. No individual man can hope to live long enough to trace the records of its accounts back to solvency. This requires an hereditary accountant striding along, like history, from father to son; and the debt sometimes outstrips the hereditary accountant. It is this great inheritance of impecuniosity that lends to Indian village life the subdued charm of simplicity. When one's money is all invested in a patrimony of ancient and complicated liabilities it is useless to pine for dainty living and delicate thinking.

The poor debt-sodden Indian villager feeds his heart on homely joys. He will eat of the rude produce of the fields around him; he will love the rugged drudge to whom grim circumstances have united him; he will pick out of the dust and dandle with foolish transports of affection a paltry baby he recognises as his own. When day closes he will walk home from the fields singing. His song is not spirited or gay; but a note of temperate gladness strikes across its long cadences, which is not out of keeping with the tranquil glory of evening. He sings, for God is present in his heart, as in the world around him, and through God he is in tune with nature. So the glover calls from the deserted fields; so the heavy bittern booms from the marshy margin of the tank; and so the sweet lark sings far above in the dying day.—*Vanity Fair*.

HAROUN ALRASCHID.

Asia knows nothing of European history, its knowledge being almost confined to the name of Alexander—"Secunder, the Hero," as he is called there—and Europe knows almost as little of the history of Asia. The savants of the West know everything, of course, and the educated class in England has read Gibbon; but were it not that all the writers deemed inspired were Asiatics, and that the career of one little Syrian tribe is read in every schoolroom of Christendom, the popular knowledge of Asiatic personages and peoples would be *nil*. The Western peoples, as a body, do not know any Asiatic writer whatever outside the two Testaments; and of the dynasties, the heroes, the statesmen of the Continent—and Asia has been marvellously rich in all three—they have acquired or retained but the most indefinite idea. Of the earlier rulers of Western Asia, they have heard of only two,—Semiramis, the first woman ever crowned; and Darius, he whom Alexander conquered and dispossessed. Of the series of dynasties which founded, built up, and preserved that marvellous organisation of China, which still to a third of the human race seems unimprovably perfect, they know absolutely nothing,—not their names, not their distinctions, not their feats. They know that one of them built the mightiest wall in the world, a wall which is a wonder of engineering and of durability, and that is all they definitely recollect. Of the group of dynasties which sprang from the loins of Jenghiz Khan—a man as original as Alexander, with Napoleon's capacity for organisation—they never heard a name, unless it be that of Timour, and are as little aware that his descendants ruled Russia for 240 years, as well as China and all the countries between them, as that the standard of the Mutiny of 1857 was the name of the heir of one of the branches of his stock. The Great Mogul was but one of Jenghi's throned descendants. Of the founders or legislators of great creeds, Confucius, Gautama, Munoo, Mahommed, the last only is more than a shadow to them; and of the successors of the latter, the long line of Caliphs who conquered the Roman world and broke up its civilisation, and so nearly reduced Europe to hopeless slavery, they have retained but a single name,—that of the fifth of the Abbasides, Haroun Alraschid of Baghdad. Many of them were men of the first intellectual rank, almost men of genius, great captains, great rulers, great conquerors, but only this one's name—for Saladin was not a Caliph—has struck root in Western memory. In a more shadowy, but equally magnificent way, he is as well known as Solomon. There was, however, neither in his history or his character enough of separateness to account for the distinction. Haroun had no relation to Europe beyond a ceremonial correspondence which he kept up with Charlemagne. He never alarmed, or benefited or interested the West. He was a vigorous ruler, but his victories over the slowly-dying Greek Empire were no greater than the victories of many a predecessor and successor; and his triumphs in Africa, which were really important to Mahomedanism, and rivetted its chain on Egypt and the southern shore of the Mediterranean, were probably scarcely known, except perhaps to Charlemagne's advisers. He made of Baghdad a magnificent capital, the centre of Western Asia; but Europeans scarcely went there, and of his buildings and his splendour only a vague tradition remains. The Mahommedan world recalls him as a second Solomon, the most magnificent and wise of mankind; but except that he had a keen eye for ability, and, like all great Mahommedan sovereigns, sought it among the lowest, he was very like many another Caliph,—a brave and audacious ruler, who did justice when it could be done dramatically, and suddenly, but who was governed first of all by his own caprices, and became at last, like the early Cæsars and later Moguls, half mad with drink, voluptuousness, and the intoxication of his own power. He pardoned for the sake of a jest, and executed to avenge a sarcasm. He was not exceptionally cruel enough to create a tradition, such as lingers even outside Russia round the name of Ivan the Terrible, for his one exceptional act, the slaughter of the Barmecide family, who had done so much for him, though it horrified his Court, has not dimmed his name in Asiatic eyes, and was not an act of unusual atrocity. Professor Palmer, we see, in the admirable sketch he has just published of the Caliph,* adheres to the idea that Haroun had received some indignity from his Vizier, Giaffar—we keep the popular spelling—and acted from wounded pride of family; but he himself gives illustrations of the Barmecides' demeanour which no absolute sovereign in Asia would tolerate, more especially one who may have known that his great servant was in secret not only an "Infidel" as regards Mahommedanism, but a determined idolator adhering always to the faith of Fire-worshippers. That suspicion has always attached traditionally to the Barmecides, and would account for Haroun's otherwise unintelligible caprice in ordering that though Giaffar might be wedded to the Caliph's sister, the marriage must never be consummated. No sincere Mussulman—and Haroun was that—can ever be quite so mad with family pride as Haroun is represented to have been, though he would feel a deep, superstitious horror lest there should be one of his race with Infidel blood in his veins. The whole story of Giaffar's fate admirably related by the Professor shows a man moved by jealousy, indeed of his sebject's power and riches—as Henry VIII. was moved by Wolsey's—but struggling throughout, even while giving the orders for a series of murders, with a deep affection and respect, overmastered by some secret impulse of greater force than jealousy. Indeed, while openly expressing his vexation at the Barmecides' pomp and riches, Haroun admitted afterwards that his motive was a secret to all but himself, and must remain one,—a remark which the secret infidelity of the House of Barmek, a House of hereditary guardians of the Sacred Fire, would exactly explain. Haroun dared not acknowledge to the Mahommedan world that he had so trusted and honoured Infidels.

The European has rooted the Asiatic strain nearly out of his thought, but not out of his imagination, and Haroun of Baghdad occupies a grand place in the life he leads in day-dreams. Who, good or bad, would not be Haroun for a few days, and give for a few hours full range to caprice, though the caprice were to wander, undetected but all-powerful, redressing all wrongs without tedious discussion, or slow toil, or exhausting effort, testing all characters with sudden wealth or momentary misfortune, realising every wish, be it for good or evil, by a whisper to Giaffar of Mesrour? Let the friend be exalted and the enemy pass from earth, as we stroll through the moonlight, concious of a power at once irresistible and righteous, a power that makes us drunk like wine with its mere possession. Haroun Alraschid is to the day-dreams of men with imaginations, when they give themselves the rein, what other—let us hope worthier—heroes are to their sober thoughts. It is Aladin who attracts and the great Caliph is Aladdin crowned. That is the secret of his undying charm for the Western as well as the Oriental world, a charm which will have no limit in time, and which is so strong that it is a positive pleasure to find a solemn Cambridge Professor of Arabic who tells us all he knows of the real, as well as the legendary, Haroun—and he tells us much of both—confirming the old ideal, which, if he had known ten times as much, and had been twenty times as charming a *raconteur* as he is—and we have met few such—we venture to say he, nevertheless, could not have disturbed. It is mental luxury to find that Arabic historians declare Haroun of the "Arabian Nights" to have ordered the execution of Giaffar, the Vizier, thus:—

"It was on a Thursday morning, and Haroun sat there holding his Council. Now, Thursday was Jaafer's cavalcade day. Presently he said, 'Mesrur, do not go far away from me.' Then the people came in and saluted him, and sat in their respective places, and Jaafer came too, and Haroun received him with the greatest cordiality, and welcomed him, and smiled upon him, and laughed and joked with him, and he sat next the Calip. Jaafer then brought out the letters he had received from various quarters, and the Caliph listened to them, and decided upon all the petitions and claims, &c., which they contained. Then Jaafer asked to be allowed to leave for Khorassan that day, and the Caliph called for the astrologer, was sitting near, and asked him what o'clock it was. 'Half-past nine o'clock,' answered the astrologer, and took the altitude of the sun for him; and Alraschid reckoned it up himself and looked in his 'Nautical Almanack,' and said, 'To-day, my brother, is an nulucky one for you, and this is an unlucky hour, and I fancy something serious is going to happen in it. However, stay over the Friday prayers, and go when the stars are more propitious; then pass the night in Nahrawan, start early the next morning, and get on the road during the day—that is better than going now.' Jaafer would not agree to what the Caliph said, until he had taken the astrolabe in his own hands from the astrologer, and had taken the altitude and reckoned it up for himself. Then he said, 'By Allah, you speak the truth, O Prince of the Faithful! I never saw a star burning more fiercely, or a narrower course in the zodiac than to-day.' Then he went home, people of all ranks making much of him as he went. At last he reached his palace, surrounded by troops, transacted his business, and sent the crowds away. But he had hardly retired to his apartments when Alraschid sent Mesrur, saying 'Go to him at once and bring him here, and say to him, "A letter has just come from Khorassan." When he comes through the first door, post the soldiers there; at the second post the slaves. Do not let any of his people come in with him, but bring him in alone, and turn him aside to the Turkish tent I bade you set up yesterday; and when he is inside, behead him, and bring his head to me, and do not acquaint any one of God's creatures with what I have ordered, and do not trouble me again about it.' . . . . . But when Jaafer got through the first gate and saw the soldiers, and then through the second and saw the slaves, and then through the third, he turned, and finding none of his own attendants, and seeing that he was alone in the court, he blamed himself for coming out as he did, but it was too late to retrace his steps. Then Mesrur led him to the tent, and made him go inside and sit down as usual; but seeing no one there, he perceived that some mischief was brewing, and said, 'Mesrur, my brother, what is the matter?' 'I am your brother,' answered Mesrur, 'and in your house, and you ask me what's the matter. You know well enough—your time has come. The Prince of the Faithful has ordered me to cut off your head, and take it to him at once.' Jaafer wept a little, and then began to kiss Mesrur's hands and feet, and say, 'Oh, my brother! oh, Mesrur! you know how good I have been to you more than to any of the pages or members of the household, and that I always did what you asked me, day and night. You know what position I hold, and what influence I have with the Prince of the Faithful, and how he entrusts me with all his secrets. Perhaps some one may have traduced me to him. I have here two hundred thousand dinars (about £100,000). I will produce them for you immediately, if you will only let me get away from here.' 'I cannot do it,' said Mesrur. . . . . And he kept on weeping and imploring him, and clinging so to life, that Mesrur said, 'Well, it may be managed.' So he took off the sword and sword-belt, and set forty black slaves to guard the tent, and went to the Caliph. The latter was sitting down, perspiring with rage, holding a cane in his hand, and digging it into the ground. When he saw Mesrur, he said, 'May thy mother be bereaved of thee! What hast thou done in the matter of Jaafer?' 'I have done what you ordered.'—'Where is his head?'—'In the tent.'—'Fetch it me at once.' So Mesrur went back, and found Jaafer on his knees praying. He did not give him time to finish his prayer, but drew his sword and cut off his head, and took it by the beard and threw it before the Prince of the Faithful, all dripping as it was with blood. The Caliph heaved a deep sigh, and wept terribly, and dug his stick in the earth after each word that he spoke and gnashed his teeth on the walking-stick, and addressed the head, saying, 'Oh, Jaafer, did I not put you on an equality with myself? Oh, Jaafer, how have you requited me? You have neither observed my rights nor kept your pact with me. You have forgotten my bounty; you have not looked to the results of actions. You have not reflected on the vicissitudes of fortune. You have not counted on the revolutions of time and the changes of human circumstances. Oh, Jaafer, you have deceived me in my family; disgraced me before all men. Oh, Jaafer, you have done evil to me and to yourself.'"

It is all so true and all occured only three years ago, when the Khedive ordered his Chancellor of the Exchequer, his own foster-brother, to be slain, and drove him in his own carriage, with kind words and soothing smiles, to the place of arrest.—*Spectator*.

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* *The New Plutarch Series—Haroun Alraschid*. By Professor E. H. Palmer. London: Marcus, Ward and Co, 1880.

THE NAVAL PROSPECTS OF THE GREEKS.

Day after day we are given more or less detailed information concerning the preparations for war being made by the Greeks. The streets of Athens are filled with soldiers in uniform; camps have been formed in the neighbourhood of the city, in which thousands of men are being drilled; the reserves have been called out; the army is being organised so as to take the field, and commanders are already appointed. We do not, however, hear a word concerning their naval preparations. And this is in spite of the announcement that Hobart Pasha has been advanced to a post in the Ottoman fleet which practically makes him its Admiral-in-Chief, and certainly looks, if anything does, as though a maritime campaign were not omitted from the calculations of the Turks. It would impart an air of additional seriousness to the Hellenic preparations so loudly proclaimed and so widely made known if it should appear that the Government of Greece were counting upon having to deal with Hobart Pasha's ships, either in repelling their attacks on their own ports or in hampering their movements in aid of the land forces of the Sultan holding the coveted portions of continental Hellas. In ancient times, as well as in their moderan struggle for freedom, the skill and gallentry of Greek sailors have wrought noble deeds in their country's service. The condition of naval warfare at the present day is such as to hold out every encouragement to a weak State with an abundant nautical population to try conclusions with an enemy more powerful on the sea. Admiral Jurien de la Gravier, one of the most distinguished officers of the French navy, has recorded his conviction that some modern Kanares directing, not a fire-ship blown hither and thither by the winds, but a swiftly steaming torpedo-boat against one of the colossal armour-clads of the time would prove an antagonist of a kind more redoubtable than any yet known. It is exactly in such tactics that the skill, the disposition, and the means at the disposal of the Greek seamen would be likely to give them the advantage. In the war lately ended the Turkish fleet was mistress of the sea. Its overwhelming strength did not enable it to exercise any appreciable influence on the result. Its history during the struggle was illustrated chiefly by disasters due to the enterprising use of the most terrible of modern weapons—the torpedo—by an enemy whose naval strength was absolutely insignificant. The episodes of the war of Hellenic independence—allowance being made for the immense change in naval material—were in a sense repeated in the Turko-Russian contest. It is singular that the naval campaigns of the Greeks and Turks in the bloody struggle from which Hellas at length emerged a free country should be assigned so little importance in the history of the great revolution, which in the present century has been completed in the art of war by sea. We are accustomed to attribute the abandonment of wood as a material for the hulls of fighting ships to the lesson taught the maritime world by Russia when the shell-fire of her navy destroyed the Turkish fleet at Sinope. As a matter of fact, the ineficiency of wooden hulls had been demonstrated more than thirty years before by the fire-ships of Pappanikolo at Erissos and Kanares off Tenedos. The havoc which they wrought in the squadrons of their adversaries was as startling as that caused by the torpedoes of the Confederates in the great American Civil War. They made the revolution in naval architecture inevitable. In their own epoch the advent of this important change was scarcely perceived; so little, indeed, that when Miaoulis and Kanares had ceased to take an active part in the struggle in which their countrymen were engaged, Codrington won Navarino by the old tactics of protracted cannonading which had been in force since the time of the Commonwealth. The naval operations of the Greek War of Independence foreshadowed in other ways the present condition of ocean warfare. The efficiency of explosive shells, and the enormous increase of power due to the use of steam vessels, were plainly demonstrated by the gallant and unfortunate Philhellene, Abney Hastings. The Greek seamen of the Revolution were a band of ill-disciplined insurgents, who set at naught all the old rules of warfare; and the navies of Europe—in the pride of their strength and experience—refused to learn anything from their performances. Without organization, with imperfect equipment, and almost altogether untrained, they defied for years a naval Power, relatively at the least as strong as that with which their sons may have to cope in a not distant future. Material inferiority did not prevent them from carrying dismay into the ranks of their opponents. The course of recent naval history has shown what lies in the power of a weaker force if it be led with skill and gallantry. The ability and enterprise of the maritime population of Greece at the present day have shown no signs of failing, judging from the character of her sailors in the far from easy career of commercial navigators. The spirit which has been aroused among the people at large can hardly have left the sailors unmoved. In any future conflict they will have at their disposal all the terrible appliances of modern science, and though they may have to contend against leaders bolder and more enlightened than Kara Ali and Mehemet, the Ægean may again be the scene of deeds which shall recall the memory of Hastings and Kanares.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

When one comes coolly to take stock of the German army from the civilian or intelligent tea-table point of view, it will appear to be the most awful man-destroying machine ever produced by kingly ambition and patience. It was the father of Frederick the Great who first took it in hand, and poetised it with tall grenadiers; but ever since no monarch of the House of Hohenzollern has neglected it for a day. Even the late plump dinner-loving King kept an attentive eye upon his troops, though somewhat dimmed by good cheer and Clicquot's champagne. His present Imperial and Royal Majesty, however, was born a soldier, and his very heart is with pipe-clay and discipline. The army regulations as at present understood throughout the German Empire may be briefly summarised: It must be absolutely and completely ready for war in its most minute details, ready to take the field at any moment, and against any enemy whatsoever. So no more snug selling of Black Brunswickers for ready money, should a necessitous Duke be in want of it, as in times past. No more Hessians to be hired at so much a head per campaign by any British Premier desirous to provide that his countrymen shall receive their knocks in battle vicariously. The German army has now become a mighty engine, to be employed for Imperial purposes only—or otherwise, as the fates may hereafter decide. At all events, that is the ostensible meaning of the thing as at present declared. What queer surprises Time may have in his wallet it is idle to inquire. The North German warrior is as different as chalk from cheese from the Austrian military man. I remember passing through Mayence in the old times before the flood, when it was garrisoned by Austrian and Prussian regiments. Everywhere the Austrians were welcomed and mixed in general society, whereas the Prussians, both officers and men, very generally kept to themselves and formed a caste apart. When the Austrians, also, occupied Bucharest during the Crimean war, the troops billeted at private houses acted very readily as domestic servants, one good-natured hero carrying about the local baby, another running of errands, while a third was busy in the stabble or the garden. They did not even disdain to act as chambermoids, and led peaceable friendly lives among the natives. A Prussian occupation would have been a very different sort of business. Was it not a German sub-lieutenant quartered at Reims who sent for the Mayor of that famous city to bring him some salad oil? When told that this worshipful civic dignitary was in bed, did he not reply quite simply, "then he must get up," though it was past midnight? What a fine idea of military glory Prince Bismarck must have had when he summoned Baron Rothschild's steward into his presence at Ferrieres, and addressed the steward in the immortal language recorded by Dr. Busch! The plain truth is that it will not by any means do to trifle with the German soldier. He has no appreciation of a joke, and seems naturally deficient in a sense of humour where he is personally concerned. He looks upon his uniform much as subjects of Ahasuerus looked upon the "royal apparel which the King useth to wear," and he expects that all men shall feel bound to honour it. Should this expectation be frustrated he insists on his view of the case, and then people who are not in uniform have to give way, or there is a row. The German soldier is in every respect a privileged person, and he knows it; but see under what an iron discipline he lives. Spartan law must have been nothing to it, after a man had once learned to like that indifferent broth.

A German soldier, when not on duty, may remain out of barracks until ten o'clock in the evening during summer, and until nine o'clock in winter. If he desires to return later he must obtain special permission on each occasion. This special permission is a formal document in writing, which specifies the number of his regiment, and the precise time at which he must be back at his quarters. Under-officers may remain out an hour longer than private soldiers, but are otherwise subject to the same restrictions. Permission to remain out of barracks after the prescribed time must be had from the Captain-Commandant, that is to say, if it can be got, which is not always. A man must be in the captain's good books to enjoy a little liberty. Ne'er-do-wells and scape-graces are kept close prisoners till the captain is mollified or feels unusually expansive. Sundays and national festivals form the only exception to these rules. Permission is then granted to every one who is not under a cloud. But still the younger soldiers and under-officers are kept tight in hand, and their captain acts also as master of their morals. He must be a wary rogue indeed who can contrive to do much harm in German barracks. If he is ever so little late he must present himself at the nearest police office, report himself, and be in turn reported to his superior. He can hardly sleep very easily if he thinks much of next morning. Moreover when he takes his walks abroad he must be in full fig. Every button of his uniform must be in its place, and he must be always armed, never under any circumstances being allowed to lay aside his weapon in public. The Germany military system is particularly rigorous in enforcing this rule, and no soldier in his senses would disobey it. Were he to appear improperly dressed in the streets of a town the first officer of any regiment whom he met would order him back to barracks, and he would come to serious grief. Indeed, all the officers of all the regiments seem to have tacitly formed themselves into one grand general discipline assurance company, and no commanding officer considers his authority impaired by another commanding officer inflicting punishment on a soldier who is caught napping.

Offences against military law, however, are of very rare occurrence, the immense self-esteem which characterises the German soldier being alone sufficient in most cases to secure his decorous behaviour. He has not only himself a high sense of his professional dignity, but he soon finds out that his uniform is respected by all classes of the community. Deference to military rank is a part of the national manners, and even the rudest bumpkin on retiring to his native village, after his discharge, enjoys a marked advantage over other clodhoppers who from some cause or other have not fulfilled their period of military service. It must be also remembered, in considering the attractions of the army, that German human nature is extremely fond of picturesque effects and delights in romantic costume. Military uniforms (especially that of the hussars of the guard who wear scarlet dolmans) exercise a positive spell over young men, and most of them impatiently await the age when they will be permitted to offer themselves as volunteers. Its short duration too deprives military service of all its vague terrors, and a youngster who is not prepared to pay his debt to his country, or who has shown any backwardness in doing so, has his life made disagreeable for him. To be dismissed from the army is nothing short of a calamity. A lad who has fallen into that disgrace had better change his name and become an American citizen. Nothing but contempt and aversion will follow him among his fellow countrymen.

Finally the respect which he enjoys among his equals he is enjoined to show towards his superiors. He must salute the King's uniform wherever he meets it, and his salute is the perfection of military good manners, scrupulously graduated in accordance with the position of the person to whom the honour is due. Equals are acknowledged with brief cordiality. To salute a superior, however, is a mighty grave affair. There are two methods of managing the thing in compliance with orthodox rule and usage. The soldier saluting stands erect with his chest well thrown out, his head haughtily raised and his whole body stiff as a ramrod (when there were such things). In this position he stands full face toward his superior, and remains immovable till the personage saluted has passed him. This sort of salute is due from the soldier to all his own direct superiors—that is to say, to the lieutenants and captains of his own company, to the commander of his own battalion, and to the governor of the place where he is garrisoned. He is thus compelled to know all these officers by sight and by name. He is required to salute in like manner the Sovereign of his native State, and the Princes, and Princess of his family; also the Emperor, the Empress, the Minister of War, and all field marshals. Another form of salute reserved for personages of lesser importance consists in marking each step distinctly as he passes his superior officer, ane carrying his right hand open to his helmet; meanwhile he must never take his eyes off the officer saluted, that he may be instantly ready to receive his commands. This is all very pretty and proper; the best machines will not work without oiling, and honey is palatable to most of us.—*Daily News*.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON

HOCKIN'S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualitities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

Messrs. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in Grimault & Co's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish Grimault & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe Grimault's Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO...CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. ... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. ... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON ... Do.
BARRIE & Co. ... MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co. ... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. ... Do.
RIGGS & Co. ... BANGALORE.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any f the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kareli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapoor*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borchavi
Neriad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad*†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd'
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,062—New Series

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND.

The Steamer leaving Bombay for Colombo on Wednesday, 2nd March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Mail-Steamer from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen Rockhampton, Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	,, 360	,, 220		,, 80	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240		,, 90	
Messina	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Naples	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350		,, 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th Feb.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th ,,
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd ,,
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st ,,
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th ,,
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.

For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR FITZGERALD,
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Momenabad,
Proceeding on furlough.

BEAUVOIR, a nearly pure-bred handsome bay Aus. gelding, winner of 6 steeplechases, has never been beaten, 14-3½ in height, aged, considered perfectly sound, legs of iron, up to great weight, a trained charger, an excellent pigsticker, quiet, no Aus. tricks, and has a snaffle mouth. Price Rs. 800.

ACE, a well-bred handsome bay Aus. gelding, 15-1½ in height, aged, a trained charger, quiet, no Aus. tricks, up to great weight, been ridden by a lady, and has a snaffle mouth. Price Rs. 400. Apply to MAJOR FITZGERALD, 3rd Cavalry H. C., Mominabad.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. Ravenna	3040	700	E. Stewart	17th Feb.
— Surat	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th ,,
s. Pekin	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— Mongolia	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th ,,
s. Rohilla	3461	700	W. Barrat	17th ,,
— Teheran	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
s. Malwa	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st ,,
— Sumatra	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. Brindisi	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th ,,
— Siam	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st ,,
s. Australia	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. Surat	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th ,,
— Thibet	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th ,,
s. Mongolia	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
— Lombardy	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
Thibet	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
Lombardy	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
Zambesi	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
Nizam	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
Khiva	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	160	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 528 of 1880.

Esmail Vally Mahomed .... Plaintiff.
Nour Mahomed Abbool Rehmon and others ... Defendants.

Pursuant to the order, dated the 10th day of January, 1881, made in this suit by the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of February, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at Nicol Bunder certain timber lying in a warehouse at the said Nicol Bunder, the said timber being the property of the partnership mentioned in the plaint filed in this suit.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1881.

J. MACFARLANE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

One lithographic press with stones.

At 1 p.m.

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian geldings, both go in single and double harness.

1 handsome bay Galloway, 13-3½ hands, 5 years old, goes in double and single harness and saddle, and carries a lady.

1 handsome Brown Burmah pony, has played polo, height 14-1½, aged.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 159, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate slate miniature billiard table with cues, lamps, &c., a mahogany square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage by Booker and Sons, a pair of fast-trotting bay Australian horses, sets of single and double harness, &c. &c., the property of the late Mr. C. H. F. Cleugh, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, salver, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair ivory handled dessert knives and forks in case, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and elegantly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, Madras and mallet pattern arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, folding and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, a mahogany square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome brass four-post bedsteads, almirahs with plate glass doors, wardrobe, clothes presses, camphorwood chest of drawers with writing desk, dressing and washing tables with marable tops, dressing and cheval glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 Handsome English-built four-seated open carriage by "Booker and Sons."

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE DEPOSITORY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., No. 9, Medows Street, Fort, a splendid collection of rare, real, old and new China, Japanese and bronze wares in various varieties, such as real China dinner, dessert, and tea services, real China washhand furniture, small and large China jars, bowls with stand, cups and saucers, flower-vases, flower plates with stand, jars, menakari koonja, menakari ivory boxes, Persian carpets, Bombay workboxes, Moradabad enamelled and Benares carving works, Cutch silverware and Delhi jewellery, many other novelties suitable for wedding presents and birth-day gifts. Also a Whithe's fire-proof iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the various constituents of Messrs. Glenroy and Co. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1881.

CENSUS, 1881.

PERSONS whose SCHEDULES have not been called for, are REQUESTED to be so good as to send them to the nearest Police Chowkey or hand them to the Policeman on duty near their residence at once.

T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 18th February, 1881.

BRITISH OAK WORK,

Mounted in electro-plate, with gilt or porcelain lining.

TANKARD.
Cash, Rs. 27-0; Credit, Rs. 30-0.

BEAKER CUP.
Cash, Rs. 22-8; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

CLARET CUP OR BEER JUG.
Cash, Rs. 40-0; Credit, Rs. 50-0.

SALAD BOWL AND SERVERS.
Salad Bowl, Cash, Rs. 45-0; Credit, Rs. 50-0.
Servers, ,, ,, 22-8; ,, ,, 25-0.

TEA CADDY.
Cash, Rs. 50-0; Credit, Rs. 56-0.

ICE PAIL.
Cash, Rs. 22-8; Credit, Rs. 25-0.

BISCUIT BOX.
Cash, Rs. 31-8; Credit, Rs. 35-0.

BUTTER POTS.
Cash, Rs. 27-0; Credit, Rs. 30-0.
SEVERAL OTHER PATTERNS,
From Rs. 29-0 to Rs. 40-0.

SALT CELLARS.
A set, consisting of four Salt Cellars with Spoons, fitted in lined morocco case.
Cash, Rs. 45-0; Credit, Rs. 50-0.

FULL SIZE CHAMPAGNE BUCKETS.
Adapted for Icing Three Bottles at the same time.
Cash, Rs. 72-0; Credit, Rs. 80-0.

THE BARREL MUSTARD POT.
Cash, Rs. 20-0; Credit, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. / Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, FEB. 19th, 1881.
DION BOUCICAULT'S THRILLING AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON.

MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
when will be presented
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
DAVID GARRICK.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Pit Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	Annas ,, 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1881.

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,

(Leading Juvenile Light Comedian and Baritone Vocalist, of the Folly, Globe and Strand Theatres, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Her Majesty's Opera House, Carl Rosa Opera Company and the First-Class West End, and Crystal Palace Concerts, and Oratorios, London),

BEGS to draw the attention of the regular Subscribers and Patrons of the Gaiety Theatre, and of the play-going public generally, to his

BENEFIT,

which takes place on MONDAY, the 21st instant, and on which occasion will be presented the universally popular and successful Comedy of

DAVID GARRICK,

(by T. W. Robertson, author of "Caste," "Ours," "Society School," &c.)

The *rôle* of DAVID GARRICK, sustained with such enormous and unique success by the lately deceased and much lamented Artiste, Mr. Sothern, will be played by

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,

and that of ADA INGOT, by

MISS EDITH WILSON,

and the other characters by the principal members of the Gaiety Company.

Plan of the House may be seen and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

(The full "Caste" will be duly announced.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's S. S. SHAHZADA will sail as above about noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1881. For freight and passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents,
Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN LAMONT will SAIL for Marseilles on the evening of MONDAY, 21st instant.

Passage Money—Rs. 400.

The steamer is in the Prince's Dock where her accommodation, &c., can be inspected at any time. She carries a stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1881.

THE KURRACHI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

IN order to make certain IMPROVEMEMTS and EXTENSIONS to the Ice Factory of the above Company at Kurrachi, the Directors of the Company, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by clause 23 of the Articles of Association, are desirous of BORROWING, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 25,000, for periods of one, two, and three years, the repayment of which, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, is to be secured by debentures under the common seal of the Company, creating a first charge on the land, buildings and machinery of the Company at Kurrachi. Out of the above sum of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 12,000 have already been subscribed. Persons desirous of subscribing the whole or any part of the balance of the said sum are requested to apply at once to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, where a form of the debentures can be seen and full particulars obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1881.

LADIES' SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

PRICE LIST OF A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, elastic band surmounted with Silk bow	Rs. 5 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles	Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and Rs. 10 8 per pair

EVENING SHOES.

SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light wooden box, would not exceed 12 annas or for two pairs Rs. 1-4, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Rs. 2 Cash, per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	,, 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

Messrs. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLIGR'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS.

27 inches BEST BRUSSELS	Rs. 2-8 per yard.
27 inches BEST TAPESTRY	Rs. 1-8 per yard.
48 inches BEST FELT	Rs. 1-8 per yard.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	31 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. de Paul	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 8
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	,,	14 0
11 4	,,	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal.	Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,,	,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	St. Estephe	231 0
161 0	Medoc	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

Note.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1881.
SIGNOR PALMIRA ORTORI,

The eminent Violinist, assisted by the well-known amateurs, Mrs. Morland and Mr. Weyr, will appear for the

LAST TIME IN BOMBAY.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of the Right Wor. the Immediate Past Grand Master in charge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND,
and
The District Deputy Grand Master in charge
Right Wor. Brother H. J. P. THOMPSON.
and
THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY.

Programe will be published hereafter.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

Reserved seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved do.	,, 2
Back seats	,, 1

One family ticket securing 4 reserved seats Rs. 10.

The Plan of the Hall can be seen and tickets secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

S. S. GALATEA

WILL SAIL on MONDAY night from the Prince's Dock. Passengers must be on board by 10 p. m.

W. & A. GRAHAM and Co., Agents, Anchor Line.

Bombay, 19th February, 1881.

MESSRS. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 24th and 25th February, 1881, at 7 A. M.,

A valuable collection of Roses, Crotons, Ferns and Australian Plants, the property of Lieut.-Colonel Perreau, leaving Poona.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LADY FRANCES are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Cardiff, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the Office of Messrs. Byramjee Merwanjee & Co., and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

J. HIGGON, Commander.

Bombay, 18th February, 1881.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.

Rs. 21 per doz.

SHIPMENTS direct from Gibraltar every fortnight.

Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned have received a consignment of BULL-DOG STOUT per S. S. Eclipse.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE

Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That article 65 of the Articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby rescinded, and that the following article be and the same is hereby substituted in its stead.

"Premchund Roychund, Esquire, shall be and he is hereby appointed to be the agent of the Company, and he shall, as such agent as aforesaid, have under the control and supervision of the Director's full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contract and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of (¼) quarter anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company reserving the right of Gunputsing Dhoomutsing to 5-16th of such commission."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHOONILAL NANCHUND, Chairman.

Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

THROUGH our own LONDON FIRM we are executing ORDERS for the following, viz:—

Alexander Henry of Edinburgh's Guns, Rifles, &c.
J. and W. Tolley's Do. Do.
Butler's Bicycles, Tricycles, and Omnicycles.
Messenger's (of Surbiton) Racing Boats.
Oram and Son's London made Watches, several on hand.
Davis' London Saddlery.
Geo. Wright and Co.'s Billiard Tables.
Keith Prowse and Co.'s Pianos.
Maynard's Waterproof Collars, Cuffs, &c., which do not soil with the heat. Samples on hand.

ORDERS for these and goods of any description from any maker, that may be named, executed at the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; London, 27, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17, Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Alfred Tennyson: His Life and Works; by W. J. Wace	3 12
Almost Lost; by James Greenwood	1 4
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Bull's School: How it was disgraced by a bad head-boy	0 4
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Disturbed Ireland; by B. H. Becker	3 12
Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, and Employers Liability Act, 1880; by C. A. H. Black	1 0
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Garden Graith, or Talks among My Flowers; by S. F. Smithy	2 4
Great Musicians: "Richard Wagner"	2 0
Hibernian Horrors, or the Nemisis of Faction, a letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; by Alfred Austin	0 10
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Jewish Life in the East; by S. M. Samuel	2 4
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London Journal; vol. LXXII	3 0
Manual of Dissections of the Human Body; by R. E. Carrington	4 12
Personal Law of the Mahommedans; by Syed Ameer Ali	9 8
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Religious Revolution of the Nineteenth Century, from the French of Edgar Quinet	1 0
Smiles and Tears from Fairyland; by L. B. Poirez	2 4
Stories about Number Nip; by W. Graham	3 4
Tales of the Castle Guard; by Colonel Eden	3 4
Water: its Composition, Collection, and Distribution; by J. Parry	1 8
Year Book of Facts in Science and Art; by J. Mason	2 4
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.	
La Comtesse Mourenine	2 0
Le Baiser D'Odile; by E. Siebecker	2 0
Le Mariage de Pouchkine; by Louis Ulbach	2 4
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The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per Dozen Bottles, Cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not, Frangipani, Jasmine, Jockey Club, | Kiss-me-Quick, Millefleur, Moss Rose, Opoponax, | Patchouli, White Rose, Ylang-ylang, and Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

RACE WEEK.
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 19th.

By desire of several influential Turf Patrons, Gentlemen who wish to laugh off their anxieties after the Racing,

Messrs. WILLARD & AUSTIN
(WITH THEIR COMBINATION)
HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE
A FINAL PERFORMANCE
AS ABOVE.
POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

THE COMBINATION
IN ALL THEIR SPECIALITIES.

Doors open at 8 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUG

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

FOR the MADRAS CLUB, a European under 45 years of age, without encumbrances, and with some experience in a Club, Mess, or other similar Establishment for the position of Steward. Salary to commence at Rs. 60 a month with board and lodging. Applications to be made to the undersigned on or before the 31st March.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES, Secretary.

Madras Club, Feb. 15, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of Peel, Cassels & Co., Bombay.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 13, dated 7th January, 1881.

Medical Department.

DRESS.

BY the above Order the relative rank of Junior Surgeons has been advanced to that of Captain. Their full dress Tunics now require ADDITIONAL TRIMMING, and all Shoulder-straps an EXTRA BADGE of rank.

We beg, therefore, to notify that we are prepared to carry out these alterations with the least possible delay, and at the most reasonable charges.

WATSON and COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WE have stayed for the last ten days in HAMILTON'S HOTEL, and found everything clean and comfortable. The management is good and the attendants civil.—T. H. SADLER. Feb. 15, 1881.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

WANTED a STEWARDESS for a steamer sailing on Monday. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM and Co.

WANTED a BAR-MAID for the Apollo Pier Refreshment Rooms. Apply at CROSS KEYS HOTEL, Grant Road.

WANTED a STEWARDESS for Steamer, sailing in two or three days for England *via* the Mediterranean. Apply to "M.," this office.

EXCELLENT MEDIUM TOBACCO at Rs. 1-4 per pound, quite a bargain.—H. STEPHENS, No. 17, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR, Grand Cafe Resturant.—Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, Re. 1-8; Chops or Steaks, As. 8; Tea or Coffee, As. 2 per cup.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

GLADSTONE BAGS, best Tan Canvas Waterproof. Inches 18, 20, 22: Rs. 22, 24, 26, THORPE and Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, best Brown Hide. Inches 20, 22, 24: Rs. 33, 36, 39. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, best Black Cow-hide. Inches 20, 22, 24: Rs. 28, 30, 33. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE.—A small consignment of this favourite CHEESE has just been imported by TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FAILING SIGHT.—Sound advice given gratis.—E. J. BRANDON, Watchmaker, late of Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., 25, Meadow Street, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant, Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 per dozen, or Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, J. & F. Martell's well-known OLD BRANDY in quarts at Rs. 25-8 per doz. cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents, 26, Apollo Street.

CANTRELL and COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE, Rs. 3-4 per dozen, including bottles, for which 12 annas per doz. will be allowed.—J. C. BUSHBY and Co.

USEFUL BAY GALLOWAY for sale at BENNETT'S on SATURDAY (Feb. 19)—five years old, goes in single or double harness, and saddle: carries a lady.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE SOLD, TO-DAY, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s premises, the EFFECTS of the late Mr. Grondona, comprising richly carved blackwood furniture, pictures, Italian wines, a Maltese Poodle, &c.

FOR SALE, TONGA (easy-running and in good condition), and pair of grey Deccani Ponies, 13-1, young, believed sound, price of turn-out Rs. 400. D.-B., B.-L., C.-F., 12, bore Gun by Daw, in case with implements. Rs. 100. Jabulpur hill Tent, 10ft. square, old, but in fair condition, with carpets, &c., Rs. 100. Owner going home. Apply Superintendent, Police, Sholapur.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN PRESERVED FRUITS, Malaga Raisins, Eleme Figs, Prunes, Almonds, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE
TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE
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The Publication for 1881 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF
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PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3 per cent. was almost a foregone conclusion from the tendency indicated by the open market for some time previously, and the effect on other markets has therefore, probably, been discounted in anticipation. The Bank return for the week ending yesterday is decidedly strong, and it is not all unlikely that a further reduction in the rate of discount may follow at no distant date.

Consols yesterday were ⅛ lower at 99⅛ ; French Rentes unchanged at 119½. Silver Securities, however, continue to advance, Enfaced Rupee Paper being ½ higher in Fours at 83⅞, and ⅜ up in Fours-and-a-half at 90⅛ ; while the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan has advanced from 103 to 103½. Indian Exchange Bank shares, too, continue to improve, a rise of £1 being quoted in Oriental and 10s. per share in Mercantile and Hongkong and Shanghai.

The General Produce Markets show little change, Coffee and Cocoanut-oil being unaltered, while in Seeds we have only to notice an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday closed steady, and, according to Reuter, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. Of these, however, only 700 bales were Surats, and while spot quotations are reduced 1-16d. for G. F. Omras and ⅛ for good Hingunghaut, private advices make Surats slightly easier to arrive. In New York yesterday there was no change in prices, ready Mid.-Uplands being quoted at 11 9-16 and May shipment at 11·72 cents per lb. The receipts to date stand as follow :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	20,000	22,000	19,000
Six days' do.	107,000	98,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,336,000	1,083,000	1,687,000

Exchange to-day has been very irregular, and we have had at least three different movements during the day. In the morning the market opened with a decidedly easier appearance, and 1s. 8d. was the best rate named for demand Bank Bills, while 3 months Credits were negotiable at 1s. 8 9-32d. Later on the demand rate was advanced to 1s. 8 1-16d. and Credits could not be done at better than 1s. 8 5-16d., In the afternoon Credits were again saleable at the opening figure, and 1s. 7 31-32d. was named for demand. Such numerous fluctuations are necessarily most obstructive to regular business, and the worst of it is that no one seems capable of forming an opinion as to how long we may be subject to them. The Banks are evidently adopting quite a hand-to-mouth policy, as they seem averse from selling forward at any advance on the ready quotation, and they are not much more anxious in the way of buying. The simple fact seems to be, that we are entirely governed at the moment by speculative operations in silver at home on the strength of the proposed convention ; and although there is a good deal of strength imparted to the market by the demand for money at the Rice ports, any cessation in the home movement would probably induce a rapid re-action. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 15c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote the demand rate at ⅛ per cent premium, but 60 days' sight has receded to ⅞ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been somewhat firmer, owing to the further rise in London, and prices have advanced to Rs. 100⅛ for Fours and Rs. 108⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. There is no very marked strength apparent at these prices, however, the aspect of the Money Market being against speculation.

Shares.—A very quiet feeling prevails, and the general tendency seems in favour of lower rates. Bank shares are all unchanged, as also are Land Companies. Press Companies are quiet, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share must in most instances be quoted.

Cotton has been particularly dull ; buyers have shown very little disposition to do business, whilst sellers, on the other hand, maintain their rates very firmly. Practically prices may be called Re. 1 lower, but very few transactions have transpired. Quotations are :—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs.	212	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,,	198	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,,	188	,,
Good Broach, ,,	,,	,,	229	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,,	209	,,

Seeds and Wheat remain unaltered.

Freights continue dull in the extreme. For Liverpool 30s. is the quotation for measurement, and for the Mediterranean several re-lets are offering at comparatively low figures.

Piece-goods show no improvement ; in the Bazaar the off-take is as limited as ever, and there is no increase in the value of indent business, notwithstanding the rise in exchange.

Coals are as dull as ever. On the spot Davison's West Hartley cannot be quoted as better than Rs. 15, and it is reported that a cargo of Carr's West Hartley, February-March shipment, by steamer, has been placed at Rs. 14½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	765xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	10,650	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,150
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	800
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	107xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,150
Do. 2nd issue or Preferential Shares	539	..	500	..	275
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	715
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	800
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	836
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	605
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	200
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,650
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,425
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,210
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,090
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	805
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	360
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,070
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	500	500	all	..	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	925
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	..	825

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	885
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,100	10	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sybil, 1,319 tons, Captain E. Andrew, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shahzada, 1,047 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a generel cargo, 24 deck passengers, and 13 ponies.

The ship W. G. Davis, 1,650 tons, Captain R. Morse, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (1st November), brought a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The steamer Vindoballa, 1,134 tons, Captain A. Carmichael, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Newport (16th January) with a cargo of 1,827 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Marathon, 1,139 tons, Captain R. C. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Greenock (23rd October), brought a cargo of 1,613 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshal.

The steamer James Drake, 875 tons, Captain T. Bullock, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (13th January) with a cargo of 1,593 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.

The steamer Lady Frances, 1,884 tons, Captain J. M. Higgan, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Cardiff (14th January) with the following cargo :—173 numbers bolts, 3,567 sheets iron, 30 cases tinplates, 373 cases capper, 2,382 bundles and 30,598 bars iron, and 98½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Mellins, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Hay, Private and Mrs. McThay and three children, Mr. L. C. Hirjee, Mr. M. Panchasee, and 40 deck.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,583 tons, Captain T. Bullock, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Genoa (24th January), brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—848 packages wine, 2,976 boxes brandy, 57 cases provisions, 2 cases peppermint, 60 cases liqueurs, and 10 cases olive oil. From London.—80 packages piece-goods, 19 cases old files, 250 packages lead, 101 cases liqueurs, and 1,749 casks spelter. From Marseilles.—210 cases champagne, 123 cases wine, 118 packages piece-goods, 20 cases conserves, 15 packages merchandise, 50 cases sulphur, 15 casks blacking, 1 box gold, 2 cases copper, 55 cases vermouth, and 7 cases saffron. From Genoa.—24 packages glassware, 5 bales twist, 50 cases vermouth, 12 cases vermicelli, 38 boxes silver, 45 cases marbles, 522 cases alum, 25 cases sewing machines, 5 cases cigar, 12 cases olive oil, 60 cases wine and spirit, 5 packages piece-goods, and 1,970 slabs marbles. From Naples—17 cases wine. From Messina—8 cases wine. From Aden—239 packages olibanum, 117 packages merchandise, 3 boxes specie, and 429 packages gum.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	J. Drake (s)	Bullock	Cardiff, Jan. 13.
	Lady Frances (s)	Higgan	Cardiff, Jan. 14.
	Vindoballa (s)	Carmichael	Newport, Jan. 16.
18	Madura (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Jan. 25.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Calcutta, Jan. 22.
	Martin Scott	Kerr	London, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee.
	Coriolanus	Cawse	Cochin.
	Sybil (s)	Andrew	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Shahzada, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Cathay, to Australia.
Steamer Deepdale, to Liverpool.
Steamer K. Arthur, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
14 Inventor (s) ....Reynolds ..Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Busheer (s)........Davies ......Penang, Jan. 22.
Mountstuart ....Walker ......Cagliari, Oct. 19.
Prince Umberio..Gaille ....Liverpool, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.—Steamer Indus. Ships Shelomith, Daniel Ingalls Tenney, County of Kinross, Baron Blantyre and Fazel Carrim. Barques Marie Louise, Silhet and Helen Scott. Schooner Ottar.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

15 Chyebassa(s)........ ...... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 18.

For Liverpool.

Arago (s)—412½ cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum ; 350 cwts myrabolams, 52 bales hemp, and 26 bales rags, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 418½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithany.

Virago (s)—82 bales hemp and 30 bales rags, Nathoo Soonderjee ; 850 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Alliruza ; 800 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudamsey and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 33 bales cotton, Heerjee Damodur ; 500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 6 bales rags and 154 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan ; 210 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.

Sicily (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Baltimore (s)—12 bales wool, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 11 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Govindjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. B. Bushby and Co.

Deepdale (s)—566½ cwts wheat, Chandoobhoy Cassombhoy ; 100 casks castor oil, Jamsetjee Hormusjee.

For London.

J. M. Church (s)—3,208 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 25 cases olibanum, Khakeebhoy Padamsee ; 11 bales cotton waste, Petamber Dhunjee ; 357½ cwts gall, Damodur Kessowjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 1,000 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers ; 450 cwts chillies, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co ; 711 bags cloves, Jairam Sewjee ; 146 cwts nuxavomic, and 100 cwts ginger, Luckmedass Naronjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 20 bales hemp and 27½ cwts castor seed, John Campbell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Bowsfield (s)—193½ cwts olibanum, Datardina Mowjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Antwerp.

Eschol (s)—125 cwts castor seed, 50 cwts groundnuts, and 3,622½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Boston.

City of Baltimore s—1½ cwts fishmaws, C. H, B. Forbes and Co.

For Alexandria.

Surat s—75 cwts coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

For Marseilles.

Scotsman (s)—5,091 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Bedford (s)—1,275 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bundles copra, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Clan Lamont (s)—150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 937½ cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

Galatea (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 892 bags copra, M. Mackenzie and Co.

For Havre.

Madras (s)—1,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 800 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co.

Bathel (s)—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Genoa.

Galatea (s)—60 bales hides and skins, Mackenzie and Co.

Surat (s)—250 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

For Suez.

Surat (s)—150 cwts coffee and 6½ cwts. cardamoms, E. L. Moolchund.

For Yokohama.

Thibet (s)—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Shahazada (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Avoca (s)—135 bales cotton, Gunesh Venayak ; 51 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 151 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee ; 190 bales cotton, Hunsraj Hursookdass.

Thibet (s)—400 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 10 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

HIGH COURT.—February 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.)

For Argument.

420-80—Tobin and R—The London B. and M. Bank vs. Govind Ramchunder.—Shamrao P.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1887.

In person—Sarupabai vs. Kasigir Heeragir—H. Bicknell.
In person—Sooltanally Abdoolally vs. Vuzerboo and others.
In person—Bhugwandass Pragjee vs. Thucker Morarjee Hurdas.
In person—Heeroobai vs. Pandoorung *alias* Nuthoo Crustnajee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-80—In person—(paupers) Rowjee bin Khooshaba and another vs Kamajee Jeejagee.—J. C. Cama, Part heard.

544-80—M. H. Khan—Becharsing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhen and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 17.

Quill, Surg., on leave, from Kirkee.
Durand, Major, S. C., from leave, from England.
Ducat, Major, R. E., on leave, from Poona.

February 18.

Ducat, Lieut.-Col., S. C., on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—February 18.

Barrow, Captain, 10th Lancers, on duty, to Sealkote.
Heath, Major, Offg. D.A.Q.M.G., on duty to Bhooj.
Schneider, Major General, Staff, on duty, to Bhooj.
Bance, Major, 15th Madras I., to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Hodding, Lieut.-Col., 4th Madras I., to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Dill, Surg., to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Penton, Col., 89th Regt., on duty, to Kandahar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, February 18.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Sappers and Miners—Lieut. J. D. Fullerton, R.E., to be doing duty officer, with effect from the 28th July 1880, *vice* Lieut. T. R. Henn, killed in action.

(This cancels so much of Govt. C. No. 733 of 31st Dec. 1880 as relates to this office.)

7th N. I.—Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, Wing Officer, (Staff to Chief Director of Transport G. A. F. F.) officer to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. R. D. Thomas, who vacates on promotion.

Surgeon J. MacGregor, M. D. (Officiating in Medical charge 14th N. I.) to officiate in Medical charge.

10th N. I.—Lieut. J. S. Ashby, S. C. (Offg. Wing Officer, 16th N. I.) to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieut. Widdicombe, deceased.

14th N. I.—Surgeon C. B. Maitland to Officiate in Medical charge, *vice* Surgeon MacGregor, transferred to 7th N. I.

Lieut. R. Wynyard, R. H., is attached to H 1 R. A. ; Lieut. E. H. Bethell, R. E., officiated as doing duty Officer S. and M., from 13th October to 19th Dec. 1880, *vice* Lieut. Fullerton, Acting Adjt.

Captain W. G. W. Macbay, S. C., is attached to the 10th N. I. as Wing Officer.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards it is intimated that Major H. C. Lowes has been posted to the Depot Batty. 1st Brigade R. A. and will proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is intimated that Lieut. F. R. Thackery, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Field Force, has been appointed to E B, R. H. A.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Persian Lower Standard.

Captain E. A. Johnson, R. W., on the 22nd August 1880.

Major G. C. Sartorius and Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, 29th N. I.

Hindustani Lower Standard.

Captain H. Brazier, R. E., Captain C. V. Eules, Lieut. C. Lamb, Acg. Corpl. J. Waters, 1st Bom. Rifle Brigade.

2nd Lieut. P. R. Legh, attached to 26th N. I.

The following orders were confirmed :—

83rd Foot.—Regtl., order, dated 21st January 1881, appointing Lt. H. H. Dobbie, Interpreter to the Regt. with effect from 1st idem, vice Lieut. and Adjt. C. E. Harman, relieved.

98th Foot—Regtl. order, dated 28th Jan. 1881, appointing Lt. J. T. Birkley, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, from the 25th idem.

Regtl. order, dated 29th Jan. 1881, directing 2nd Lieut. H. J. Lindner to officiate as interpreter with effect from that date, vice Lieut. J. Reeves, 2nd Divn. (S. A. F. F.)

Regtl. order dated 28th Sept. 1880, appointing Surgeon J. W. Clarkson, M. D., to officiate in medical charge, 23rd N. I., pending the arrival of Surgeon J. C. Lucas.

4th N. I.—Regtl. order dated 7th Feb. 1881, appointing Major S. Carter, Wing Officer (on return from furlough), to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, relieved.

15th N. I.—Regtl. order dated 20th Jan. 1881, making the following appointments, vice G. S. Morris, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement :—Lieut.-Col. A. Utterson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt. ; Major W. F. Sandwith, Wing Officer (Offg. Comdr.) to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties ; and Captain J. H. Blanshard, Qr.-mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

9th N. I.—Regtl. order dated 31st Jan. 1881, appointing Lieut. R. W. Preston, Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt. and Wing Comdr. in addition to his own duties (no other officer being available), vice Lieut. Proudfoot, appointed Adjt. to the Bombay V. R. Corps.

14th N. I.—Regtl. order dated 8th Feb. 1881, making the following appointments, vice Col. J. C. Hobson, proceeding on furlough on medical certificate to England.

Major C. J. S. Cahill, Wing Comdr. (Offg. 2nd in Comd.), to officiate as Commandant ; Major P. H. Greig (Offg. Wing Comdr.) to officiate as 2nd in Comd. ; and Capt. H. B. Lernan, Wing Officer (Offg. Qr.-mr.) to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—Dist. Staff-Major C. A. Cunnigham (D. A. A. G. Sind Dist), to Madras and the South Coast of India, for 2 months from date of departure on medical charge.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

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His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DeMonte—February 15th, at Bandora, Marcelina, widow of the late Mr. Salvador DeMonte, daughter of the late Mr. Antonio Gonsalves, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Antonio DeSouza, Captain of the Militia in the late East India Company's service, died at the age of 69 years, within 3 days of congestion of the brain, leaving her three sons and a large family to bemoan her irreparable loss. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

Warburton—February 12th, at Ludhiana, the wife of Mr. J. P. Warburton, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Godfrey—Buck—February 10th, at All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, by the Rev. J. W. Wynch, B. A., Major George Godfrey, Madras Army, to Grace Harriette, eldest daughter of Colonel L. W. Buck, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

Couper—February 15th, at Lucknow, of measles, Charles James, youngest son of Sir George and Lady Couper, aged seven years.

Carbery—February 10th, at Delhi, Maud Mary, the beloved daughter of Mr. C. B. Carbery, Educational Department, Punjab, aged one year.

Gower—February 14th, at Bareilly, Basil Henry Stevens Gower, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Warburton—February 12th, at Ludhiana, the infant daughter of Mr. J. P. Warburton, Punjab Police.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

The question of a goods-station for the B. B. & C. I. Railway must soon press itself on public attention. At present the central station is at Grant-road ; but in the busy season cotton is carried to Colaba, and other goods to the small station near Carnac bridge. This, perhaps, worked well enough when the principal article brought by this railway was cotton ; but the opening of the Rajputana Railway, with the large increase of grain traffic which it has already begun to give, makes the old traffic arrangements of the Baroda Railway inconvenient and insufficient. While the matter is no doubt receiving the attention of the railway authorities, both of the Government and of the company itself, it seems to be time for the trade to express its views as to what is most convenient for the mercantile community, who are the customers of the railway, whose convenience is an important element in the discussion, and whose opinion would have therefore great weight in the settlement of this question. While there are doubtless considerations which affect the railway company only, such as the use of its own lines rather than those of another company, and others which affect the general community, such as the bringing in the B. B. & C. I. trains by a line of its own to the foreshore either direct from Grant-road, or along the foreshore from Colaba to the Prince's Dock, the one chief consideration is, that on which the trade can but express an opinion, namely, what position will best suit the mercantile community, European and native, for a goods-station for the railway. The whole tendency of trade is towards concentration, which means saving of time, and therefore saving of money. The tendency of trade is clearly in the direction of the Prince's Dock : large warehouses have been built near the dock ; others are in course of construction, some by the Trust, others by private capital. While, therefore, the fact of the press companies being established at Colaba may continue to draw the cotton trade in that direction, it seems clear to us that other goods must gravitate more and more towards the new dock, as a point convenient for the European merchants, and also for the natives from its proximity to the native town. Furthermore, the G. I. P. Railway has already established its goods-station there. It would seem to us, therefore, to be clearly in the interests of trade that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should establish its goods-station at Waree Bunder. It is a pity that this freehold property should be kept largely as a storing-ground for the material of one railway ; but if it could be utilized as the central station of the two great trunk lines of this Presidency, the setting apart seventy acres on the foreshore for railway purposes will then be recognised as an act of forethought and wisdom. On the Mazagon side of the Waree Bunder property there is ample space for the erection of a goods-shed similar to that erected by the G. I. P. Railway Company for its goods traffic, and which, though lying unused for many years, has now proved itself a necessity for the trade. We believe that no arrangement would be so convenient to the trade as well as to the railways themselves, as regards interchange of traffic, as such a central station. It must be remembered, too, that in twenty years the two railways will become the property of Government, and then a central goods station for the two lines will be an essential element for economy of working. If, therefore, the Baroda Railway is to spend money under Government guarantee on a station, it should be, other things being equal, on one in a position which will ultimately be most convenient to the Government. But other things are not only equal, but they all tend in the same direction and point out Waree Bunder as even now the most convenient position for goods of the Baroda Railway. Each goods-station, and its business would be under the control of the officers of the respective companies, and there would be no obstacle to efficient working. It would seem that the time had arrived when the Chamber of Commerce should express its opinion as to the arrangement which would best facilitate trade ; and if a central station such as we have suggested meets with its approval, a representation to that effect might help to bring matters to a final decision. There certainly ought to be no difficulty in arranging a fair rate for the use by one company of the lines of another ; and this would appear to be the only difficulty to the Baroda Railway getting a goods-station by the side of the G. I. P. Railway, and thus centralizing the railway traffic of this port.

Perhaps one of the most important acts in the Bombay Code is the Act for the regulation of district municipalities. It has been very carefully drawn, and contains the most enlightened provisions for securing a fair share of self-government for towns and cities, provided always that its provisions are observed. But this proviso indicates the main objection to the Act. What security is there that its provisions will be observed, and that its rules will be followed ? The Act contemplates a full measure of self-government for large towns, and a limited measure for small ones, but it is left to the jealousy of collectors and the caprice of commissioners to decide what towns shall be considered large enough or important enough to have control of their own affairs. Such a simple test as that of population or trade is not allowed to enter into the consideration of the question ; and although the Act apparently contemplates that the chief town of every district should be made a city municipality, we would like to know how many of the chief towns of the several districts have had self-government bestowed upon them, and if it is not true that the wise but independent action of the few towns where self-government exists has not excited a degree of dislike and jealousy among officials which does not give any reason to hope that they would advocate the further extension of such popular privileges to other towns. The younger race of civilians are too full of ideas of their own importance to brook contradiction or opposition to their wishes at the meetings of municipal committees. There is no reason to fear that the extension of popular self-government will be productive of anything but good, or that the business of municipalities will suffer by the power of officials being circumscribed. Take Poona, for instance, which is supposed to be the type of misgovernment, and where the commissioners, although carefully selected by Government, are not supposed to be amenable to control. Within a year or two after the establishment of self-government, this municipality was complimented as conspicuous for its improvements. A costly scheme of water-supply had been carried out without resort to a loan, the taxation had been revised and reduced, while the octroi, hitherto conducted on the vicious system of farming, was brought under departmental management and the direct control of the commissioners. Considerable street improvements were made, and the lighting improved ; and, in fact, there is reason to fear that the commissioners incurred considerable unpopularity by the rapidity of their improvements. These facts are conclusive that left to themselves the municipality did its work effectively and well ; but the commissioners did oppose the Collector when he endeavoured to force them to dismiss a servant against whom no fault could be proved. The local newspapers were bold enough to write of the Collector's conduct upon that occasion as ungentlemanly, and a memorial was presented to Government commenting on its illegality, as if a Collector could ever deserve such a reproach !

Again, the commissioners have opposed the Collector lately, because it is desired to impose an unjust charge upon the municipal revenues for the support of a lock-hospital which is confessedly established for the benefit of the troops. If the Government desire to have such a hospital, let them pay for it themselves ; that is the argument used by the commissioners, but, replies the Collector, you should agree to this charge, because Government has the power to impose it upon you against your will. A curious argument certainly ! Because the Government has power to impose a charge, the commissioners must saddle themselves by their own vote with an unjust imposition. We respect the commissioners for their refusal. Government cannot be so blinded as not to see the obvious impolicy of forcing upon the municipality a particularly odious charge, from which it can derive no benefit, and which is confessedly incurred for the benefit of others.

We would wish to draw the personal attention of the Governor to the system of municipal administration, and we would urge him to carry out the apparent intention of the Act by establishing city municipalities in all the great towns. The machinery for the purpose of working the Act exists in all sadar stations, and the caprice of officials should no longer be allowed to stand in the way of that system of popular self-government which it was not the least of the objects of the Municipal Act to create. One of the most questionable of the powers entrusted to collectors is the power of absolute veto upon any decision of the commissioners. This power is given them to be exercised in small and backward towns where self-government is not developed, but by the expedient of calling a sadar station with 50,000 inhabitants a town municipality, the collector obtains this power in the most important town of a district. It is not always exercised with care and a due sense of responsibility. Nearly one-tenth of the municipal revenue is devoted to the pay of a single official in one town. The charge was imposed by the Collector, and submitted to on the principle that it would be useless to resist. Subsequently the commissioners desired to economise, and reduced the pay ; the Collector cancelled the resolution, and forced the commissioners to continue the pay, although it was known that there were medical men willing to accept the appointment at one-fourth the salary. And this was done at a time when the taxation of the town was so oppressive that distress warrants were issued at the rate of a thousand a year to compel the poorest of the poor to pay a month's income out of their miserable earnings to go into the pockets of this officer. The proposal is worth considering whether collectors should not be deprived of the power of veto, which should be exercised by the Governor in Council. If officials and non-officials are to be associated in the work of municipal government, it can only be done successfully by equalising their powers ; the sense of mutual dependence will make both parties agree to little compromises to attain their ends, and will promote a feeling of courtesy between Europeans and natives, which it is the desire of Government to foster. The preponderating power of the official element does not promote any good feeling, and is open to abuses which it is desirable should be put down.

With the present low value of money in Bombay and India generally, it is somewhat surprising that steps are not taken by capitalists to develop the trade of British Burma. The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation is one successful example of what can be done in that province with Bombay money. The history of this commercial speculation is known probably to most of our local readers, and we are glad to hear that, from the latest accounts from Burma, there seem to be good prospects of the success which has attended this joint-stock company's operations hitherto being still more largely developed in 1881. Mr. Bryce, of this company, is exploring the river Chindwin with Mr. Kennedy, the sub-manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla. He has, we understand, secured the lucrative contracts of working the King of Burma's timber forests in the Chindwin river and other parts of Upper Burma, and the agents of the company are likewise stationed at most important places on the Irrawaddy river to secure cutch, cotton, and other produce which is shipped to Rangoon by the Flotilla steamers. It is to this circumstance we wish to call attention, viz., the carrying trade on the Irrawaddy, which even now, in spite of the continued complaints of the King of Burma's monopolies, and of the constant panics which take place when he takes it into his head to massacre any of his relations or to send a force of his "invincibles" to the British frontier, is able to pay a dividend in Glasgow of 15 per cent. per annum to shareholders. This has been, we understand, the average dividend paid by the Flotilla Company for the past half-dozen years, during which the fortunate shareholders must have received almost the par value of their shares as a return for their investments. It is surprising under such circumstances, and looking to the fact that trade in Burma is as yet in its infancy, that some opposition has not been started on the Irrawaddy. The Chinese traders of Rangoon have talked of it, but have yet failed to supply the necessary means for starting a new line of steamers. We believe that if a company was got up in Bombay for the purpose, many of the Rangoon traders would be glad of an opportunity of investing in such a profitable venture. If Bombay capitalists were to start a Bombay-Burma Flotilla Company under equally respectable auspices as the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, we have no doubt that the necessary share capital would soon be subscribed for twice over. Whilst such a large dividend as the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has been declaring for so many years could not reasonably be expected at first, there is not the least doubt that a new line of steamers on the Irrawaddy would return 8 or 9 per cent. after the first year, and as the country opened out to civilization and trade the profit would doubtless be very much larger. Whilst complaints are so general of the difficulty of finding a profitable employment for capital in Bombay, it is surprising that capitalists do not look a little further afield and try Burma as a place for their operations. We are assured that if they did so they would have no reason to be disappointed with the result. The carrying trade of the Irrawaddy would pay Bombay capitalists as handsomely as the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation has paid them ; and it is a pity that all the profits of such a business, as yet, have gone to Glasgow, whilst there are men here with the means to keep them in the country. To show what the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company thinks of the trade, it may be mentioned that although it has a fleet of over 20 steamers, some of them only recently built, two new steamers are being constructed of a size and power greater than any of those which have plied so successfully during the past eight or ten years.

Hardly at any time since the Bombay army was disorganized by the invention of the Staff Corps has that army been in such an unsettled state as at present in regard to the prospects of regimental officers. The persistent and authoritative manner in which rumours of a new scheme of retirement and pension are spread abroad, and the ready credence with which such rumours are received by those most interested, would seem to show that some new plan for quickening promotion is either in course of preparation, or cannot be long delayed. Another point on which the greatest uncertainty exists is this : the present Commander-in-Chief has hitherto, as much as possible, given regimental promotion regimentally. By this we mean that when a vacancy has occurred in a corps, General Warre has promoted one of the officers of the regiment in which the vacancy took place, instead of appointing some outsider who "had to be provided for," to use the common phrase. This proves how much the Commander-in-Chief has the interest of the Bombay army at heart ; but regimental officers are asking themselves whether the plan will be persisted in. As they know by bitter experience, the Staff Corps system has too often worked as follows. The command of a corps fell vacant, let us suppose, and the question was, who was to be the new C. O. The second-in-command, though he had been all his life in the regiment, was not even a lieutenant colonel, having only twenty-five years' service, and though a thoroughly good officer in every respect and devoted to his regiment, he was at once passed over, as senior men had "to be provided for." So it very often came to pass that Colonel Blank, who had been in the Public Works Department all his time, or Colonel Dash, who had been gradually mellowing on the Head-Quarters Staff, was sent to spoil the regiment in question ; while the second-in-command had to see the prize he had honestly worked for snatched from his grasp. This is called a seniority system. And we are bound to say that this system has been carried out as a rule without favour, partiality, or affection. The senior man, fit or unfit, has had the regimental vacancy, and the regiment has had to take its chance. Of the bad effect of such a thoroughly vicious system on the regiments themselves we need not dwell. It has distinctly lowered the tone of the army, and has been utterly destructive to *ésprit de corps*. And it is no light matter that General Warre has seen his way to fight against this unjust system, and to give promotion in regiments to those who have earned it. But he would still more deserve the thanks of the Bombay army were he to lay it down authoritatively that regiments were in future for regimental officers, and not for those who having become too senior for the staff, look forward to the command of a native regiment merely as a means of enhancing their dignity and increasing their pay.

We publish this morning, in another column, the order for the assembly of the court-martial to try Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie. Major F. C. Ruxton, 29th Foot, it appears, will prosecute, and not Colonel Ducat. The latter officer will attend as Judge Advocate and conduct the proceedings, Colonel Mignon going home at once on leave. The case of Major Currie will be heard first. The court will probably meet at one of the military mess houses in Marine Lines.

SCRAPS.

BY MAJOR JONES (HALF-PAY).

In former days people used to allow themselves a licence of speech that one rather wonders at now. Half the repartees that are handed down from generation to generation with the names of celebrated persons attached to them are little better than very ill-favoured personalities. When Dr. Johnson remarked to a gentleman in the course of argument, "Sir, you must have taken great pains with yourself ; you could never have been so stupid by nature," he must be held to have exceeded the bounds of polite controversy. So when the eminent and bibulous Greek scholar Porson said to a Mr. Barker, with whom he was arguing, "You have read a great deal, Sir, you have thought a little, and you know nothing," it must for ever remain a mystery why Mr. Barker did not at once knock the eminent Greek scholar down.

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Even "here in India," as the parsons say, argument is sometimes enforced otherwise than by the strict application of logic. Many years ago there was stationed in the pleasant little cantonment of Ahmednugger a burly captain of dragoons, who took it into his head to learn Hindustani. As he became a little familiar with the grammar of that perplexing language, he discovered that there were two sorts of verbs—transitive and intransitive. The difference between these two puzzled him much, and many cheroots did he smoke, and much brandy-and-soda did he consume, in vain attempts to solve the mystery. One day he discussed the nature of a certain verb with his munshi. "It is intransitive," said the munshi. "It is not," said Captain Blank. "Saheb," said the munshi, respectfully, "it is intransitive." "I say it is transitive," said Captain Blank, waxing wroth. "Khudawund," said the munshi, with oriental politeness, "I assure you"—— "Call it intransitive once more," said Captain Blank in a rage, "and I'll knock you down." There was no resisting this appeal, and the verb was not discussed further.

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This little reminiscence, which is too good not to have got about before, is merely introduced as showing how much I deprecate what may be called a sledge-hammer sort of argument. In writing down a few recollections of what things used to be like in this presidency a quarter-of-a-century ago, and seeing whether we are improving or not, I shall be careful to avoid anything like strong statements or personal bias, and allow the already dim past to be read by the natural and wholesome light of the present.

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Five-and-twenty years ago a good many cadets used still to come out round the Cape in those grand old sailing ships of Green's ; and certainly looking back one remembers it as a very jolly time. The monotony of the sea voyage of four or five months was pleasantly varied by four substantial meals a day—one was always hungry, somehow, in those days—by fishing, by shooting or snaring albatrosses, by whist, bitter ale, and other diversions of life at sea. In the evening, from the tropics on to Bombay, there was dancing—and flirting—on the poop to the stirring music of the ship's band, which usually consisted of a couple of fiddles and a fife or two, and perhaps a flute. But everyone enjoyed it ; all the young ladies were beautiful, and many an ardent cadet sighed out his soul in the friendly shade of the mizen-mast, and made a magnanimous offer of himself and his princely salary of Rs. 181 per mensem to the object of his unutterable but fleeting devotion.

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And then how vividly the arrival at Bombay comes back to one's memory ! A boat comes off from shore with a serjeant, who boards our good ship, makes all of us cadets put on our uniform, and then carries us off to the town major. We are politely received by this gentleman, who tells us what hotels to go to, and informs us that we shall know in a day or two to what regiments we are going. He also hands us over a printed paper, which we find on examination to be a warning against the habit of furious riding in the bazaars, and setting forth the dire punishment that overtook one of the Honourable Company's cadets, who *would* persist in galloping wildly in the public streets, to the consternation and terror of all well-disposed people. Musing sadly over the case of this misguided cadet, we adjourn to our hotel, and discuss sherry-cobblers until dinner-time.

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It was to Pallonjee's Hotel at Byculla that most of us went, I remember, on a pleasant cool afternoon in November, 185—. I don't suppose that Bombay, or any other Indian town, has ever had, or will ever have, such an hotel-keeper as Pallonjee. The word "hotel-keeper" does not suit him. He was the landlord, the "mine host" of a well-appointed English inn in the coaching days. His portly figure and benevolent face gave assurance of the good cheer his hotel afforded. His genial welcome to his guests as he stood in the porch of the old Adelphi Hotel, and ushered them into his house, was urbane in the extreme. Pallonjee would trust any one who was in the service to any extent. If an officer, after staying a month or so in the Adelphi, used to say, "Well, Pallonjee, I can't pay my bill. I will send it when I can," the old gentleman would say, "All right, Sir, send it when convenient." But not only this. Many an officer sent down from up country to Bombay greviously sick has been tended and looked after by Pallonjee, and supplied with money to take him home to England by that worthy man. Of course his generosity was sometimes abused, but it never slackened. He was simply the most kind-hearted old fellow I ever knew, and his death removed from Bombay one of the most notable personages it possessed.

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It was a great event when one was posted to a native regiment as junior ensign. My corps, the 40th Bombay N. I., was of course commanded by a major (as were all regiments in those days), and he was reputed to be the most choleric man in the army. There were about a dozen other officers at head-quarters, two of whom were captains and the remainder lieutenants and ensigns, who were bound together by the strictest bonds of affection and debt. But debt and other cares of life sit lightly on young shoulders, and a more jovial mess it would be difficult to imagine than that of the 40th. A guest night was a real festival, and one heard then what one never hears now at mess—really good songs, really well sung. Among all the changes which new times have brought to native regiments none is to be more deplored than the decline of those joyous and hospitable messes, which it would now be impossible to keep up.

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I remember that there was one officer in the regiment married, and him we regarded as a being who had wilfully cut himself off from the pleasures and enjoyments of life, and marvelled much how anyone could give up mess for a wife. It is amusing at this distance of time to recall how different everything was then in a regiment to what it is now. The very dress we wore was quite unlike the present uniform. We used to fall in for parade (generally before it was light) tightly buttoned up in our shell-jackets, with white trowsers and forage-caps. Helmets were as yet unknown on parade, and the sole protection from the sun thought necessary was a flimsy puggree tied round the forage-cap. Parade itself was a very solemn affair. The whole battalion first marched past in slow time, each company led by a British officer : then came various manœuvres, done with a precision which the rapidity now essential to parade-work has quite relegated to the past.

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Parade over, all the youngsters mounted their tattoos and, having changed their kit, sallied forth, spear in hand, to chase the pye-dogs of the country, who often afforded a capital run. Shooting and hunting were the great amusements in those days, and life was lived pretty much in the open air ; and a very pleasant life it was, and a first-rate training for lads. In this year of grace 1881 a native regiment with two subalterns is thought very lucky. Of these two one is pretty sure to be married, and the solitary bachelor, if he be of a shikaring turn of mind, must perforce hunt alone. More in my next.

THE MALCOLMSON-CURRIE COURT-MARTIAL.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been issued :—

"Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 16th February, 1881.—A European General Court-Martial, to consist of eleven commissioned officers, and not to be reduced below nine, will assemble at Bombay, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 1881, for the trial of such prisoners as may be duly brought before it :—

President : Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison, C. B., Staff Corps (Commanding Bombay District).

Members : Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Thatcher, Staff Corps (Commandant, 11th Regiment N. I.). Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps (Commandant 12th Regiment N.I.). Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Blair, V. C., Bombay Cavalry (Commandant, 1st Bombay Lancers). Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, C. B., Royal Artillery (Commanding Royal Artillery, Mhow Division). Colonel A. H. Dawson, Royal Artillery (Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay District). Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. Plomer, Staff Corps (Commandant, 17th Regiment N. I.). Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. A. Twynam (Commanding 2-15th Foot). Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. McPherson (Commanding 2-17th Foot). Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps (2nd in Command, 1st Bombay Lancers). Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) S. Boulderson (17th Lancers).

Officers in Waiting : Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Sturt, Bombay Infantry (Officiating Commandant, 21st Regiment N. I.). Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Stokes (Commanding 2-4th Foot).

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ducat, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Circle, will attend the court as Judge Advocate, and conduct the proceedings.

Major F. C. Ruxton, 29th Foot, will prosecute.

The prisoners to be duly warned, and all witnesses duly summoned are hereby directed to attend.

THEEBAW'S TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

Theebaw has sunk into the most pitiful state any man can be in. He has fallen into a chronic condition of alarm for his own personal safety. You may say that that is what he has suffered from all along ; otherwise he would never have shocked the world by murdering all his brothers and sisters nearly two years ago. But it is a very different state of matters now from what it was then. Then he only thought that, with the doubts which hang over his parentage, it would be an unwise proceeding to keep alive those whose father was as well known as it is possible for such a thing to be, at any rate in a country where everybody who is rich enough marries as many wives as he can get hold of. While any one of the pure Royal blood was alive there was always the chance that he might claim the throne, not merely as being likely to fill it better than Theebaw, but as being on the score of legitimacy much more the rightful heir than "the Pongyee's son" could ever assert himself to be. Then it was as much in defence of his throne as of his life that he turned fratricide. He has gone on ever since periodically massacring people who, he thought, might possibly resent the despatch of the previous victims. Now, however, it is a different matter. He does not fear any one definitely, but every one generally. If he put to death all he feared, he would probably kill all his subjects in succession, and go for the last executioner himself. Whether this denotes the incipient madness said to lurk about all the descendants of Aioungpayah, or a failure of nerve consequent on the consumption of too much juniper, or simply an exceedingly bad conscience, does not appear ; but it is certain that His Majesty has one of his ministers to sleep in the Royal chamber every night, and asks him to bring his sons with him. In addition to this, a guard of soldiers marches up and down the end of the room all through the night, the floor being thickly covered with carpets, so as to deaden the sound of their foot-falls. The idea is somewhat ludicrous. Fancy the Czar, or King Alfonso, getting his Chancellor of the Exchequer to sleep in a truckle-bed alongside of him, and having a sergeant's guard to pace all night between the fire-place and the bedroom door ! Fancy John Bright, or Mr. Chamberlain, or even Mr. Vernon Harcourt, with his drop of Royal blood, being called upon to perform such a duty ! It is a somewhat original notion on Theebaw's part, and he has chosen a most villainous ruffian for the post. The Yaynangyoung Atwinwoon, who, with his sons, finds this is chief State duty, shares with the Hpoung Woon Myowoon and the Tinedah Atwinwoon—pardon such a lot of frightful names all of a heap—the infamous credit of organizing and running the family massacres. It is possibly a recollection of this that prompts Theebaw to trust such a scoundrel. If Theebaw falls, it is all up with the Yaynangyoung, unless, indeed, he seizes the throne for himself, which is not exactly a probable occurrence. But it is a most extraordinary satire on the whole thing that what Theebaw adopted for the sake of safety is likely to be the cause of an individual danger. The Tinedah is most fiercely indignant that the Yaynangyoung should have been preferred to the place of Royal watch-dog instead of himself, who claims to excel him in rank, in age, in personal courage, stature, and ruffianism. Has not Tinedah a regal habit of spitting his slaves on a lance-shaft, when they happen to displease him, or when he is *ennuye* and wants a little diversion ? Why, then, should he be thus shamefully passed over ? Consequently the Tinedah leaves it to be generally understood that he intends to go for somebody ; but whether it is the King, or the Yaynangyoung and his sons, or the whole lot of them together, does not at present appear. It is certainly very crushing luck on Theebaw that a precaution against murderers in general should thus particularly irritate one who has had so much experience in the profession.

As a result of the supposed imminent danger to Theebaw's life, we have stories of the candidates whom the more prominent among the ministers propose adopting in case of "accidents." The Tinedah, the slighted dry-nurse above referred to, is said to have in view a son of the "War Prince," the late king's elder brother, a man still affectionately remembered in Upper Burma as one who was determined to fight to the last, even when, at the end of the second Burmese war, the British were thundering at the gates of Ava. He was killed by two of Theebaw's half-brothers in the rebellion of 1866, and Theebaw himself made short work of most of the sons. One, however, is certainly alive now, the Limbin Mintha, at present employed as a clerk in the British Burma Secretariat. What he does there is somewhat of a mystery ; but probably the competition-wallahs like to write home to their sisters and their cousins and their aunts that they have a real live Prince working under them. It sounds well, and possibly it is worth while dispensing with a more useful individual for the sake of the honour and glory of the thing. The Kinwoon Mingyee, till lately supreme in Mandalay affairs, is said to have the same youth in his eye ; so that for a sporting man the Limbin's chance is worth backing at short odds. Ever since the failure of the embassy which sojourned so long at Thayetmyo, and eventually was so summarily sent about its business, the Kinwoon Mingyee has been falling out of power, and now he is, so far as outward appearances go, altogether out of the running. But he must have a long spoon that sups with the devil, and the Kinwoon Mingyee has got a surprising amount of internal craft about him. As long as he has got life, he is sure to plot, and his plots are worth half-a-dozen of those of the drink-sodden creatures whom Theebaw has brought into power.

If Theebaw's domestic affairs are not exactly so satisfactory as they might be, external relations are assuredly in not much better case. The details of the quarrel with Siam are slowly coming out. It appears that the thing originally started with the Shans of Kwang Tung, a State on the extreme east of Burma. His Majesty's tax-gatherers came to collect the Gnway Dao, the poll-tax, and, after the manner of their kind, endeavoured to get much more than they actually intended to give over to their liege. The Shans, more accustomed to take than to give, probably had not the money ; at any rate they did not give it, and to emphasize the matter, incontinently rose and turned every Burman in their confines out of the place. They then reflected that being only a small State, they might get the worst of it in a fight, and promptly offered their allegiance to the King of Siam. Troops were forthwith sent from Zimmay, the northern capital of Siam ; and so the matter rests. Rather, I should say, so the matter started ; for now the Siamese lay claim to all the Shan States, and the majority of the Shan States, on their part, say they will pay allegiance to none but the Nyoung Yan, the refugee Prince, whom we are taking care of in Calcutta. In Mandalay the report is current that we are at the bottom of the whole complication ; that we have sent the Nyoung Yan to Siam, and have given him ten thousand guns, with our blessing and the promise of a lot more if he gets on well with the first instalment. Meanwhile regiments, or perhaps it would be better to say rabbles, of Burmese soldiery have been marching eastwards for some weeks, and the Yau Mingyee, assisted by the Magway Woondouk, was announced, according to the last advices from Mandalay, as about to start to take charge of the entire corps. The Yau Mingyee has been to Europe, and saw a review in Berlin, which is, as far as I know, his only qualification for being put in supreme command of an army in the field ; but it really does not much matter. If they had Moltke to direct their movements, the Burmese forces would not be able to do much more than cause the veteran strategist to expire of mingled horror and indignation. Consequently whether they fight, or only stay on the frontier and bluster, the Shans of Kwang Tung are likely to be the only people that profit by the matter, for they will not pay any money to Theebaw, and will most probably decline to be any more generous to His Majesty of Siam.

It is much more uncertain as to what is going on on the western or Munnipore side. The Yanoungmyin Woondouk is said to be under orders to proceed there to take command of the forces ; but as he was put in jail for neglecting to turn up at officers' spear-drill within the Palace three weeks ago and the order appointing him Corps Commandant has not been cancelled, it would seem that affairs there are not very pressing just at present. The Raja of Munnipore seems to be a very Burmese sort of a man. He announced in the end of May that he was going to invade Burma and play the dickens generally with Theebaw's internal arrangements ; but the preliminaries to the operation seem to be quite as far, if not farther, off now than they were then. The generality of latter day Eastern warriors seem to be like Artemus Ward's canal-boat horse, that had to get a fire lighted under it before it would start.

Even with this modification of the appearance of Theebaw's foreign wars, his state is far from being satisfactory. His soldiers may do no more than advance and fire a volley at the Siamese, and then run away, and the Siamese may do no more than fall back again, and then proceed to fight the cheruts. That seems to be the position into which the Siamese war is going to resolve itself. But the state of affairs in the capital of Burma itself is very different. The Royal lotteries, which ruined so many people, are beginning to show their result in the City of Gems itself, as well as in the provinces. Robberies and dacoities have become so frequent that a decree has been issued from the Supreme Court forbidding all honest citizens to be out of their houses after eight o'clock. Bands of police and soldiery issue from the Palace every night, to arrest any one who may be found wandering about after that hour. Nevertheless the robberies do not decrease, and malicious people declare that it was the soldiers all along who were the culprits, and Theebaw's precious friends, the Let Thondau, the pages of honour, who were the receivers. Meanwhile the latter sprightly individuals have come out with a very creditable burst of originality. They declare that the robbers are men sent up by our Government with the special object of doing mischief, and intended to bring the Government of the great King of Righteousness into discredit. The present idea of an up-country Burman is that the English would be cowards if they were not sneaks.

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

General Mir Ahmed has reached Peshawar from Kabul on a mission from the Ameer to the British Government, and will proceed to Calcutta.

It is reported from Kandahar that the Ameer's force of four regiments of infantry, 1,000 sowars, and four guns has arrived at Ghazni. This needs confirmation.

Supplies continue to come to Kabul, and the roads are open.

THE INVESTMENT OF OOROMIAH BY THE KURDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

News has been received from Teheran giving a detailed account of the investment of Ooromiah by Kurdish troops. The attack began on the 22nd October, the enemy investing the town on all sides, but up to the 28th they made no impression on the walls. The Kurds once effected an entrance by the Charbash gate, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 12th November Obeidullah, with all his forces, fled from Ooromiah on the approach of Taimur Pasha in command of the Persian troops. The retreating Kurds were pursued, and suffered considerable loss in the Ooromiah plain.

The country in the neighbourhood of Ooromiah has been completely devastated by the Kurds; upwards of 2,000 villages are said to have been burnt, and thousands of persons rendered houseless. Two thousand Persians were massacred at Miandao, and nearly all the Jewish inhabitants have been killed and the women and children taken into captivity.

The Shah complains of the evasive, unfriendly course pursued by Turkey. The Persian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to demand the removal of Obeidullah and his sons from the border and surrender three Persian chiefs, namely, Hamza Agha, Fatullah Agha, and Amin Agha.

The Sultan admits that he sent an agent to persuade Sheikh Obeidullah to retire within the Turkish territory, and considering that Turkish troops throughout have been employed with the express object of preventing the Sheikh's escape across the border, the admission given to the Persian Government is a ground for complaint.

The Russians are said to be sending a large reinforcement and supplies of war materials to Kars. A large number of Cossacks had reached Nakchevan towards the close of November to proceed at once to Julfa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Latest advices from Natal state that Sir Evelyn Wood, with the 60th Rifles, 92nd Foot, and 15th Hussars, has crossed the river Ingagane.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE COMMONS.

Further stringent rules are to be made empowering the Speaker to expedite the business of the Commons in Committee.

The Radicals and Irish members are indignant at this.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Latest advices from Natal state the communications between Newcastle and Durban, which were interrupted, are now restored.

Reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Newcastle.

Sir George Colley has held a conference with Sir Evelyn Wood.

It is reported that the Boers have been strongly reinforced, and are preparing to concentrate their forces at Langsnek.

The detatched British squadron which was ordered to the Cape last month has arrived out.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a motion to arbitrarily close the Committee on Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill. Great opposition to this motion is threatened.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY AYOUB KHAN.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Ayoub Khan has occupied Maimend (query, Maimana), and has declared war on the Ameer Abdul Rahman.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 17.

The Russian Government has intimated its willingness to participate in the Bi-metallic Conference to be held in Paris.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, FEB. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	**4¾**

The Manchester market has been steady.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan		**103½**
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		**83⅝**
4½ do.		**90½**
3 do.	**Consols for account**	**99⅛**
5 do.	**French Rente, 1872**	**119½**
Bar Silver		**52 3-16.**
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		**1 7 15-16**
Oriental Bank shares		**£21-10**
Mercantile ,, ,,		**£24-10**
Hongkong and Shanghai		**£46**

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	**£15,300,000,**	**Inc. £1,300,000**
Bills Discounted	**£21,000,000,**	**Dec. £1,200,000**
Bullion	**£27,000,000,**	**Dec. £ 900,000**

The proportion of the reserve to the liabiljties is 47 per cent.

Departure—Roumania.

It will be observed from our advertising columns that the new service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, from England to Brisbane, Queensland, has been opened, and that the company are prepared to book cargo and passengers from Bombay to Batavia, Thunday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rochhamptor, and Brisbane.

The annual prize meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will probably be held on the 12th March and following days. The friends of the corps have been most generous in their subscriptions, and the prizes will be both numerous and handsome. H. E. the Governor has kindly given Rs. 100 for a cup; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Messrs. Favre, Leuba & Co., and Mr. J. P. Watson have again this year each given a prize valued at Rs. 150; Quartermaster Soundy has given three prizes, aggregating in value Rs. 225. Mr. S. Hodgert presents a Tranter's self-extracting double action revolver, in case complete; Messrs. Norville and Crofton, a cup, value Rs. 100. There is also the cup, worth Rs. 300, presented by a Poiitical Officer of high standing. The Committee of the Rifle Association hope to be able to provide ammunition free of charge, which should be an inducement to large numbers to compete.

The annual distribution of prizes to pupils of the Cathedral High School took place yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall under the presidency of H. E. the Governor. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were of a very interesting nature. A programme of music and recitations was carried out, and the pupils who took part in the entertainment acquitted themselves admirably and gave evidence of having undergone careful training. The annual report was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin, and was of a very satisfactory character. H. E. the Governor offered a few appropriate remarks, and spoke in flattering terms of the entertainment given by the scholars. He also expressed his pleasure at the flourishing condition of the school, and wished them continued success. Lady Fergusson having distributed the prizes, Mr. Justice West proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for presiding, and spoke a few words of encouragement and advice to the pupils, urging them to uphold in every way the noble traditions of their race. A full report of the proceedings will be published in our issue of Monday.

Mr. Denbigh Newton, of the Gaiety Theatre Company, takes his benefit on Monday. Mr. Newton, as those who have seen him in Bombay will no doubt have judged for themselves, is an actor of considerable ability. He always performs his part conscientiously, and invariably succeeds in giving an intelligent interpretation of the character entrusted to him. His elocution is excellent, and his "business" generally correct, not overdone, and not misdirected. The piece chosen is perhaps a little ambitious, but we think its representation will not be disappointing. Mr. Newton has the title rôle of David Garrick, and from what we have seen of his acting during the season, we are of opinion that he will make a success of it. Miss Wilson, who has the part of Ada Ingot, may also be expected to do justice to the piece. The two other parts on which the success of the piece will chiefly depend have been given to Mr. Cowell—who, we understand, has played the rôle entrusted to him with success in England—and Mr. Turner.

A monumental brass to the memory of Sir Louis Cavagnari has arrived from England, and is to be put up in the Kohat church. It is a gift from Lady Cavagnari.

It has been officially announced that, with reference to the opening of the Kashmere season, two hundred passes have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for distribution to officers under his command. Thirty other passes have been reserved for officers of the Punjab Frontier Force. This leaves only seventy passes available, and persons desirous of securing one of these must make application to the Secretariat Office in Lahore. All the roads to the valley are now open; the Murri route is especially recommended to intending visitors.

HERE is something interesting to the Sarvajanik Sabha. We quote the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—"I have heard a rumour, which I scarcely like to repeat, but which may soon make itself heard, to the effect that Russian gold has already been employed to foster the latent discontent among the Mahratta population. A native gentleman, lately returned from Poona to his home in Northern India, has mentioned, as one of the most startling experiences he went through, the openly expressed disloyalty of well-to-do natives with whom he mixed in the Bombay Presidency. A new impetus will be given to this disloyalty by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act."

IT is stated that the Bill extending the jurisdiction of Small Cause Court Judges from one to two thousand rupees will be passed immediately.

A COMMITTEE, of which General Walker, Surveyor-General, is president, has been appointed to examine into the state of the Indian Marine Survey Department.

THE Punjab Government at the request of the Khyber headmen, the Lahore paper states, have taken twenty-five hostages from the sub-sections of the Khusrogis, the most troublesome of the pass tribes.

The work on the Kandahar Railway, the *Pioneer* says, was stopped with an abruptness and want of caution which might have produced serious consequences. On the 26th January the work was in full swing; the very next day it was suddenly stopped, and it is even said that the orders took General Phayre himself by surprise. Other authorities were certainly quite unaware of what was going to happen; and of course the 7,000 workmen dispersed to their homes in a few hours, were equally unprepared. The result was very like a panic, which might easily have led to something worse. There was no need whatever for a dangerous and exciting surprise of this kind.

IT is reported in a Calcutta paper that the Mustaufi Hubeebulla Khan, as well as Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, will be required to give evidence in Mahomed Hyat Khan's case, and that a large number of the Afghan refugees now in the Punjab will also be called upon to give their testimony in this matter.

OF the case against Mahomed Hyat Khan, the *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that it has been arranged that the inquiry shall commence on the 21st instant; but not being a judicial or public trial, the benefit of counsel will not be allowed to Mahomed Hyat Khan, and the Government will not be represented by a prosecutor. "We cannot but regret that the evidence is not to be made public, for not only is it probable that much light would be thrown by it on events of great interest and significance which occurred at Kabul in the winter of 1879, but all secresy in inquiries affecting the character and trustworthiness of officials in high and responsible positions is repugnant to English ideas, is unfair to the accused, and is contrary to the ethics of modern State procedure. The Star Chamber line of investigation is now altogether obsolete, and happily so. In this case the public has a right, and a keen interest, in knowing the facts. The accused person has a right of defence, and should be allowed every opportunity of making his innocence manifest if he can; and the Government has far more to gain than to lose by avoiding mystery, and even the suspicion, however groundless, of underhand and hole-and-corner proceedings."

BRAVO Hyderabad! exclaims the *Asian*. See the prospectus of this year's meeting in November elsewhere. The popular Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wilkinson, has, we understand, postponed his departure on leave till after the next meeting, at the special request of Sir Salar Jung, who fully appreciates the good the race meeting does to the place. The Nizam's Cup, value Rs. 3,000, with Rs. 2,000 in specie added, is the plum of the Indian Turf at present, and all the other prizes are worth winning, the added money being Rs. 8,000 more than at the last meeting, and aggregating above Rs. 30,000.

THE settling over the Calcutta races is, the *Asian* is glad to be able to assure numerous correspondents, going on steadily, and will be soon completed. "Until the rule of ready money or cheques is enforced, there must always be some delay in settling, for many of the visitors to our races are here to-day, and gone to-morrow, quite oblivious of racing accounts. The Secretary has no easy time of it to find out where some of them are to be found, but he has not accepted any cheques on Nicholls & Co."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that there has been a good deal of scurvy among the troops in the Naga hills, and that Deputy Surgeon-General Clarke has proceeded to make personal investigation on the spot. Much of this is no doubt due to constant exposure and bad rationing. It is notorious that, during the late fighting in Nagaland, the victors of Konoma were often on short rations, and those of a wretched description.

THE *Madras Times* remarks that if there is any truth in the *Times* paragraph, telegraphed from London, that Lieutenant-General Hardinge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, we may suppose one of two things: that the military authorities in England are stealing a march on the Army Commission of Simla, to fill up a few of the best Indian appointments before the latter can reform them away altogether, or that the Army Commission's suggestions have been declined bluntly in so far as they relate to the extinction of the minor Commanders-in-Chief. The latter is, perhaps, the most likely supposition of the two. It would be strange, and indeed unnatural, if the English military authorities did not make a stout fight for two such valuable pieces of patronage as these. Neverthless it is just possible that finance has been considered of more importance than patronage, and that Lieutenant General Hardinge—if he has been indeed appointed to the Bombay Command—has accepted the appointment on some understanding of its being subjected to the "territorial" army changes recommended by the Commission. Were such the case, General Hardinge would soon change his designation of Commander-in-Chief of Bombay for that of the General Commanding the Bombay Army Corps.

"I AM afraid," the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes, "the Budget will contain no items of expenditure for the Kandahar Railway, as work in that direction has been stopped; and there is already an ominous whisper that General Hume will quit Kandahar early in March. The Budget, I learn, cannot possibly be issued by March 8, although the Viceroy was anxious that it should see the light as early as possible. It will certainly be produced before the middle of March, but so many points have to be considered in regard to the war expenditure, that it is not an easy task which Major Baring, aided by Mr. Chapman, has now in hand. The assumption that the new Finance Minister has thrown himself into the hands of the office can scarcely be true, as his views by no means coincide with those of Mr. Chapman on very many points."

THE uncovenanted officers of the Financial Department seem to have some difficulty in satisfying the Government as to the form which their memorials regarding the recent re-organization should take. Though combined memorials are fordden, it was understood that memorials submitted jointly by the members of the department at each station would be accepted. They were not accepted, however, and were returned. Now, the *Pioneer* hears, memorials from individual members are being returned, because they have been printed, even when bearing the officer's signature. By rule VIII. of Home Department Order, 20707, dated 29th March, 1878, printed memorials are allowed to be submitted to the Queen, and to the Secretary of State, as long as each sheet is properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist, and it seems only reasonable that the same rule should apply to memorials submitted to the Government of India. It is much easier to read a printed memorial, it is easier to refer to, and takes up much less room in a file; and if there really is a rule which prohibits the submission of printed memorials to the Government of India, the sooner it is cancelled the better.

BETTER and better horses, the *Asian* says, are coming every year from Australia to this country. By the mail which arrived on Sunday, we learn that Mr. Baldock has given 1,000 guineas for the well-known horse Wellington, to bring it up to India. Wellington is five years old, and, as will be seen from our Australian letter, ran in the late Champion race at Melbourne. With first-class breeding he combines perfect soundness, and his performances entitle him to rank very high among the race-horses of the past decade, for he won the V. R. C. Derby and the Champion Stakes when he was three years old, and since then he has gained more fame by carrying 9st. 3lbs. and winning the Hotham Handicap, and 9st 5lbs. and winning the Bendigo Handicap. He was bred by Messrs. Finlay at Glenormiston, and is one of the well-known Panic breed.

THE ball given by Mrs. Sassoon on Monday night (January 24), *Truth* says, was a brilliant success—probably, indeed, the best winter ball on record. The Prince of Wales arrived early and stayed late, and there was a full muster from the Embassies. The Duchess of Manchester wore white satin, trimmed with tea-roses, Lady Lonsdale black tulle and satin with a profusion of diamond stars, Lady Dudley dark green with yellow roses, Mdlle. Perugia (now Mrs. Leopold Rothschild) pink satin and tulle.

THE same paper hears that farms extending over 30,000 acres are now to let in the county of Leicester. In the last edition of a well-known Midland Counties newspaper, vacant farms are advertised to the extent of 18,000 acres.

"I AM not a skater myself," says *Truth*. "I have occasionally tried it, but were I asked where I have skated, I should have to reply that it has been invariably in the same place—*On le dos change de nom*. For the benefit of the readers of *Truth*, I have, however, endeavoured to find out which skates are the best? My efforts have been vain, for every skater of repute seems to differ with every other on this question. For fast skating I take it that the long Dutch skate is the best, although many hold that "Dowlers" are superior. In Holland one sees Dutch women gliding along on their skates to market at a terrific pace, and without any apparent effort. They have often told me that thirty miles on their skates is not as tiring as a three-miles' walk without them. The only thing that amused me, a day or two ago, when I was endeavouring to persuade myself that I was thoroughly enjoying myself in looking at the skaters on the Serpentine, was a Dutch girl. Some skater had upset her. She got up and followed him; again and again she just touched the forepart of his skate with the long end of one of hers as she passed him, and he at once fell down. I never saw a man more angry. The girl quietly waited for him after each fall; then swept by him, and over he went.

THE *Daily Telegraph* regrets to hear that the physical condition of the Prime Minister gives some slight anxiety to his nearest friends and to his medical adviser. Vigorous, unwearied, and eager for the discharge of his high duties as Mr. Gladstone always shows himself, he still seems to bear with less power of resistance than heretofore the cares of Government and the vicissitudes of the weather, and would better consult the wishes of innumerable friends if he would seek to spare himself more. There is reason to believe that Dr. Andrew Clark looks with some concern, on the Premier's behalf, to the excitements and labours impending in the House of Commons in connection with the Irish questions; and the rumours which have had currency in regard to the possible elevation of the Premier to the Peerage, with a comparatively quiet seat in the Upper House, find their explanation in these domestic solicitudes. It need not be pointed out, however, what urgent exigencies of State—apart from any personal considerations—would oppose themselves to a serious entertainment of the idea which has thus been broached.

CONSIDERABLE ingenuity characterises a method of obtaining a luxurious repast without incurring the least expense recently practised with complete success at a famous Parisian restaurant by a more than usually clever and audacious pair of swindlers. The other day a particularly well-dressed and aristocratic-looking person entered the establishment in question, took his seat at a table, and ordered a recherché dinner. Upon being served, he ate and drank with the leisurely relish of an accomplished gourmand. Just as he had reached the dessert stage a close fiacre stopped at the restaurant door, and a grave-looking gentleman requested permission to cast his eyes round the restaurant, in which he expected to find a fraudulent bankrupt, whom he, a secret agent of police, had orders to arrest. His request was, of course, complied with, and no sooner had he entered the dining-room than, pointing to the expensive dinner above described, he whispered to the restaurateur, "You see, our information was correct. There he sits. We desire, upon your account of course, to avoid any public scandal. Be so good as quietly to inform our man that his friend, Baron L . . . . is outside, and would like to speak to him for half a minute." Upon receiving this message, the epicurean at once rose from his seat and issued upon the boulevard, where he was promptly arrested and hurried into the attendant fiacre by the soi-disant detective. Next moraing the restaurateur betook himself to the neighbouring police office, there to obtain payment of the "fraudulent bankrupt's" dinner bill, amounting to some sixty francs. But the commissary and his subordinate officials knew nothing of the arrest stated to have taken place. It was, in fact, an entirely amateur performance, by which one of the talented actors engaged in it succeeded in getting an excellent dinner for nothing.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Truth*:—"Of all callings and professions in Great Britain, barristers, upon whose mental powers there undoubtedly is the greatest strain, enjoy the longest lives, which is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the lengthy vacations at their disposal to recruit themselves. The longevity in other callings may be classified in the following order:—1, Clergymen of the Church of England; 2, other ministers; 3, grocers; 4, gamekeepers; 5, farmers and graziers; 6, civil engineers; 7, booksellers and publishers; 8, wheelwrights; 9, silkmakers; 10, labourers; 11, carpenters and joiners; 12, bankers; 13, male domestics; 14, sawyers; 15, braziers; 16, paper-makers; 17, musical instrument makers; 18, gunsmiths; 19, blacksmiths; 20, shoemakers; 21, iron and steel makers; 22, tanners and curriers; 23, bakers. Out of about 60 other occupations, which show the usual average of life, the greatest mortality appears to prevail amongst engine and machine makers and wool and worsted workers. I can understand clergymen coming so high in the list, but why should grocers? Can it be that the smell of the sand is equally beneficial whether inhaled on the seashore or in the manufactory?"

ARRIVAL OF THE EUPHRATES IN BOMBAY.

THE Euphrates, which left Bombay on the 10th January with the 15th Hussars, 2-60th Rifles, and F.-3 R.A., arrived at Natal on the 26th January, disembarked the troops, and left on the following evening. She arrived at Mauritius on the 4th February, and was put in quarantine, as were all ships coming from Natal. Having coaled, the Euphrates left on the 8th February, and arrived in Bombay last evening. The Crocodile arrived at Mauritius on the 7th February, and may be expected here to-morrow. Measles being prevalent at Natal, all ships are put in quarantine at Mauritius for twenty-one days.

We learn from an issue of the *Natal Mercury* which came to hand last evening, that H. M. S. Euphrates arrived at Natal from Bombay on the 25th January, after a splendid run. The *Natal Mercury* in describing the landing of the troops says the 2-60th, fatigued though they are with the heavy campaign which they have just come through, are in excellent spirits, and although they have been disappointed of their expected trip home, are facing the stiff work before them in the Transvaal with the cheerfulness characteristic of the tried British soldier. The horseless Hussars and Artillerymen were making their preparations for leaving the ship on the morrow, while the officers and many of the crew were engaged in the hoisting and lowering operations, of which the outer anchorage saw so many not so very long ago. Military officers were scanning the latest news, and eagerly discussing the last intelligence from the seat of war. Capt. Henry Hand is proud of the run his ship has made, and well he may be. The *Euphrates* arrived at Bombay on January 3 with drafts from England, having left there in the earlier part of December. On the morning of the 4th inst. those on board heard the news from the Transvaal, and the ship was at once prepared for another voyage. Having shipped the available reinforcements, the ship's head was put for Natal on the 10th inst., and she arrived there, a distance of 3,800 miles, in 14 days 12 hours, net steaming time. The voyage was unmarked by any particular incident. There was fine weather nearly all the run, although we learn that the ship caught an ugly squall for a few minutes while entering the Mozambique Channel. She weathered it well, however, and no damage was done.

THE CENSUS.

UP to a late hour last evening the officers in charge of the census of Bombay did not feel themselves to be in a position to form a safe estimate as to the total population of the city. We think, however, that the calculations of the returns, when completed, will shew an increase much above the total of population as estimated by the census of 1872, namely, 6,22,000 persons. Large rolls of schedules continued to be coming in all day yesterday at the Census Office, at the Girgaum Police Court; and Mr. Mills, the officer who collected them in the presence of Dr. Weir, the acting Municipal Commissioner, has had a busy time of it. Some idea of the immense labour to be gone through might be formed from the fact that upwards of 1,75,000 schedules had to be arranged and docketed before anything like an analysis of their contents could even be attemped. In the collection of these schedules 1,760 paid enumerators, 763 Government clerks, and some 80 schoolmasters and others were employed from 8 to 11 p.m. on Thursday, and again from 6 a.m. to a late hour yesterday forenoon, under the supervision of Dr. Weir at Camateepoora and Byculla, Mr. Baines (Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency) in the Fort, Mr. Brunton in Oomercarry, Doongree, and Mandvie, and Mr. Mills in Dhobie Talao and other sections of the city. The city and island were, for the purposes of the census, divided into 28 sections, which were subdivided into 760 beats or blocks, numbered consecutively. Each pair of enumerators, or a party of three enumerators, was accompanied by one police sepoy to assist in the collection of the schedules. The people, generally speaking, seemed to be willing to fill and deliver up the schedules. Many people, who came by rail after midnight on Thursday, voluntarily applied for schedules and filled them in. The enumeration of houseless persons on the Esplanade and other places, which commenced after 11 o'clock on Thursday night, was not finished until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It is believed that Camateepoora will shew a large increase in its population, which by the census of 21st February 1872 was estimated at 46,996 persons.

A GLIMPSE OF INDIA.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.

BOMBAY.

NATIVE TOWN.

WHEN the Government of Portugal ceded the island of Bombay to the English (A.D. 1661) as part of the marriage portion of the Portuguese Princess Catherine of Braganza, on her marriage with our Merry Monarch, that light-hearted creature despised the gift, and no one could have foreseen the importance the place would attain, though of the value of the possession navigators were sensible long before it became our property. The poor Portuguese princess did not enjoy much of the merriment said to have been so rife in her rollicking husband's court. She was allowed the consolations of her religion, and had a chapel, priests, and even a body of friars about her court. She lived and died respected as a queen, though grossly neglected as a wife. There is one noticeable circumstance connected with this lady. She is the last of our Royal consorts who ever brought dowry of any kind to England, and little did the people of that time imagine what was to be the eventual value of the marriage portion of the Portuguese princess. There is a mystery about the name Bombay: which is as well, since, it gives the learned subject-matter for dispute, while the world at large, and even those most interested in the place, do not care about the name, important as it is, and has been, from both a military and commercial point of view, to England, in the course of two centuries, and having subsequently developed into such a fine city and harbour.

I cannot say that I was by any means struck by the appearance of Bombay from the sea. I did not, it is true, share the sentiment of a gentleman standing near me on the deck of the steamer, who designated it "a mean 'ole." I do not think he was connected with India by service, either military or civil. I did hear a young Englishman call it "a beastly place." He was returning after two years' leave, which he had passed in visiting Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, so had, no doubt, a sort of "black-Monday" feeling on seeing India again. I met him subsequently at a club, and it struck me that he was one who could make life endurable even in India. He was clothed in a deliciously cool-looking suit, was sitting in a most luxurious lounging-chair, smoking with evident gusto one of the longest cigars I ever saw, and endeavouring to conquer his thirst with one of the coolest drinks that could be concocted by oriental skill or consumed by British worth.

I believe that in going on shore I did not land at the best place, a circumstance over which I had no control. Anyhow, I had some little difficulty in stepping ashore, a task which I should not have achieved so successfully but for the able assistance of an old gentleman, the colour of ketchup, with his head shaved, all but a tuft on the top, and no other clothing than a duster, gracefully though partially arranged around his form. I grasped his hand, extended in welcome, not so much in gratitude for his proferred hospitality as in the desire to avoid wetting my feet in stepping from the boat to the landing-stage. He evidently did not consider that his services, though appreciated by me, were to be held as gratuitous, for he put forth his hand as naturally as if he had been an Italian beggar, into which the guide of the hotel poured coin exiguous in form and slight in value, which though it amounted to something less than a penny-coin of the realm, seemed a considerable sum.

We went to the Byculla Hotel, which conveyed to me the idea of being made up wholly of passages, and filled with packages and passengers. Everybody and everything was either arriving or departing. Consequently some appeared dejected and others elated, and all considerably knocked about. Everything round me had the charm of novelty, and I was glad to find myself in India; though in strict topographical parlance I am aware that I was only on an island contiguous to the great Indian peninsula, yet I felt as much in India as a man landing on the Isle of Wight considers himself in England. It was India to me for all practical purposes, and by the time I had made some purchases of a gentleman in white, taken brandy-pawnee whilst looking at snake-charmers and conjurors in front of the hotel, and then tiffin, with curried-prawns, Bombay-ducks, assafoetida cakes, mango-chutnee, chow-chow, chillies, cheroots, and coffee, I felt myself quite equal to Sir Christopher Curry, or any other oriental magnate I had ever seen on the stage or read about in books.

I remember, by the way, that the first impression I received of books about India was that they were of a somewhat sombre character, as they had reference to serious matters. Some gave the history of a certain little Henry, who had a bearer; and though I have not the slightest recollection of the particulars of the story, I am inclined to suspect that the bearer had a great deal to endure, that is, if little Henry in any way resembled a little boy I encountered on board an Indian steamer, whose conduct was atrocious, and for whom his fond mother found constant excuse in repeatedly saying that he wanted his bearer, by whom she meant, as I at first thought, the official directed to prepare him for the birch he so well merited.

In my childhood, a very long while ago, people who came home to us from India were all solemn, and sang hymns to the piano on Sunday evening. They talked of Bishop Heber, who had, I think, died in his bath, deeply regretted and revered. I have heard that some of my family fell in with his widow in Italy: she had married again, I believe, a Greek, and I think went with him to the opera on Sunday night; so I supposed either that Bishop Heber was not a very strict Protestant, or that his relict had changed her views as well as her name. I remember also an old general from India, who lived at either Bath or Cheltenham, who was a perfect terror to his acquaintance from the force with which in ordinary society he would enunciate his religious views. He gave marvellous dinners, and had a cluster of admirers, who attended his dinners, and also the chapel of a popular preacher which the general frequented, though he by no means submitted to the dogma of his own selected minister, and would say pshaw! and blow his nose roundly, as though in protest, when anything emanating from the pulpit did not coincide with his views of gospel truth. I imagine that such forms of fervent piety, if not eliminated altogether from Indian society, have at any rate become less vigorous, though I can claim but slight knowledge of the social tone of Bombay—little, indeed, beyond such as I have experienced at the Club. I have not seen any evidence as to the existence of that school of pietists who describe Heaven as a place where "Sabbaths are unending and sermons never cease."

Few, if any, of the many sights I have witnessed ever struck me more forcibly than that of the native town, through which I drove in the afternoon of my arrival in Bombay. Nothing could be stronger than the contrast it presented to the cold unromantic appearance of Sydney or Melbourne. The crowd, the bustle, the varying hues of the people, their clothing, and their children—they seemed so strange, as did the appearance of the shops, though perhaps these did not strike me as so strange as they would have done had I not been familiar with the towns in the interior of Sicily, nor indeed were the shops, especially those of the copper-smiths and other artisans, unlike those that I remember many years ago in the old part of the city of Genoa. In fact, in the inspection of an oriental town one is able to trace the course of both trade and artifice from Southern Europe to their common source, the East. Much of the farinaceous food displayed for sale is similar to that on which Southern Italians principally subsist, though no shopkeeper of Italy would sit quietly by and allow, as a Hindoo will, a cow to help itself, without let or hindrance, to his goods. Unfortunately neither Italians nor Sicilians are given to humanity as regards animals, a quality for which the natives of India appear to be pre-eminently remarkable. This may be in a great measure attributed to religious belief. If it be so, then we must allow that, so far as the brute creation is concerned, their religion exercises a beneficent influence over its votaries.

The Hindoos seem to a looker-on to have got so mixed in the various castes and creeds as to render it impossible for any not thoroughly initiated in their forms of belief to attempt an analysis of them. The high-caste Hindoo, whose appearance and demeanour command respect, is said to be always intellectual, generally well-instructed, and not unfrequently even highly educated, and consequently fills a high position among his people, the highest being occupied by the Brahmin or priestly caste. Parsees, who chiefly engage in trade, at which they are experts, are held in esteem by Europeans, as are the better class of Mahomedans. The appearance of these classes is dignified and sedate, contrasting forcibly with that of the great mass of the population, who give one the idea of being utterly neglected, and in a very degraded condition, though perhaps in strict justice, allowance being made for climate and education, they are not, however they may appear to be, in reality in such misery, or in so low a moral condition, as the larrikins of Australian towns, the sheep-shearers throughout those colonies, or even the masses to be found huddled together in the principal cities of many a Christian country so-called, where vice and ignorance assume more formidable proportions, inasmuch as they are supplied with the facilities for doing mischief by their association with knowledge and civilization. Caste would seem to be among the Hindoos in a similiar position to parallel lines in science, inasmuch as they never meet, at any rate in this life, though I am told that a low-caste Brahmin may hope to be assumed in another state of existence into one of a higher caste, with the contingency, on the other hand, of passing hereafter into the state of an inferior animal. There is, I believe, no sort of spiritual care in either life or death bestowed by the Brahmins on the people of low caste, though their physical sufferings are relieved by the charitably inclined, a disposition which exists generally among the wealthy Hindoos.

The industry of the lower classes seems incessant, though one is reminded in looking on at their exertions of an ants' nest, wherein there is a deal of bustle and running about whilst much labour is being bestowed in effecting the removal of a dead fly's wing. The lowest kind of labour seems to devolve on the women—a characteristic by no means confined to savage life, since throughout the continent of Europe, even in civilized France, in both town and country, women seem to be the drudges and to be labouring hard daily, and frequently on holidays, when their lords and masters are enjoying themselves at the café with billiards, dominoes, cards, or perhaps confining their exertions to the task of talking politics, drinking, and smoking. I do firmly believe there is not a greater fallacy existing than the opinion, held generally, that Frenchmen of any class are models of gallantry. Gentlemen throughout the world are polite and attentive to females, whoever they may be, but that there is as much attention shown them in France as elsewhere, even as in America, I do not believe. The shopkeepers' wives in Paris in many cases conduct the business singlehanded, whilst their husbands idle about the boulevards. For such service, if they belong to the better class, the present of a pair of diamond ear-drops, a Cashmere shawl, and an occasional visit to the Opera Comique on a Sunday will be the lady's reward for many a hard week's work. In order to secure such recompense she must be a first-rate book-keeper, as well as a thorough woman of business, so that her worse half may have nothing to trouble him, or distract his attention from himself and his enjoyments. I do not say that these are the universal conditions under which Parisian shopkeeping is conducted, though it may be safely asserted that not only in France, but throughout the continent of Europe, men in business leave matters to the care of their wives in a manner, and to an extent, quite unheard of in England, and would, if adopted, be considered a practice discreditable, unless on an emergency, to the husband.

In spite of the miserable aspect, from a European point of view, of the lowest classes in Bombay, all seem very happy, though demonstrative cheerfulness is not apparently a feature of the people, who nevertheless enjoy themselves, no doubt, in their own way. I am fully persuaded that any attempt on our part to make them live up to anything approaching our social standard would be about as successful as the well-meant efforts of amiable individuals who get clean water for the ducks or try to make a dog's bed, which he at once proceeds to scratch up, in his own peculiar fashion, as best adapted to his ideas of comfort and ease. The wants of the poor of India are manifestly few; a glance into their habitations conveys the idea that to have a sleeping place sheltered from the sun and, it may be, the dews of night is all they require in the way of home. Their dress expenses must be small, as, judging from appearances, both sexes would seem to wear such garments as they adopt for a very long time, and in some cases during a whole life-time. Their notions of personal decoration are eccentric, as shown by the style of ornaments they wear in their noses and ears, as in their mode of shaving the head and dressing the hair, and also in the style in which they colour the face. This last practice, I am told, has a religious character and significance. I have been informed that certain marks, made in different forms and colours, on the forehead denote different kinds of faith and devotion. Thus a horizontal mark, made in saffron and turmeric, on the brow stamp the bearer as a client of Shiva (the Destroyer), worshipped solely through dread of temporal ills, such as cholera, famine, &c., that he may send among the people; perpendicular marks, of the same colours and in the same position, denote the devotee to Kishnu, the Preserver; whilst round marks of a similar description signify general devotion to all the gods, without favour or distinction whatever. Formerly a white circle on the forehead indicated mourning, the adoption of which has now fallen into desuetude.

A few more words must be said on the subject of the native town, wherein there is so much that is at once repulsive and yet interesting. Houses adorned with gayest colours, some being mere hovels, and others fine abodes, line either side of the street, which is thronged with human beings, all thrown helter skelter together with animals, some drawing vehicles, others at large, helping themselves as they pass along to the grain exposed for sale on the open shop-boards; women with burdens on their heads and children hanging on to their hips are bustling along; whilst many half-naked men are lying asleep in front of their shops, some stretched on the pavement itself, regardless of the risk to life and limb to which one would think the vast traffic exposed them. Means of living are as abundant as the cost of procuring them is trifling in the case of the low-caste Hindoo, who eats little besides pulse and grain of different kinds, and a little fish, and drinks water. In spite of the small cost of living, there are beggars, and very miserable-looking specimens of the class are to be met with in the streets of Bombay, hanging about the entrances of the temples, none of whicha re of imposing exterior; and I have not attempted to intrude within the doors, having understood that my presence would be highly distasteful to the worshippers, if not actively resented by them.

The Hindoo religious festivals are very numerous, and usually conclude with illumination of the temples and houses, a display of fire-works on a small scale, and some very discordant music; at least such was the character of a feast being celebrated one evening as we passed through the native quarter, the appearance of which is the more attractive when lighted up, though I am by no means sure that a stranger could with impunity wander about its precincts.

The large bazaar is a scene of incessant industry, and the market, held early in the morning, for fruit and vegetables, is spacious and well attended by both buyers and sellers. So interested have I been with all I saw in the native quarter of Bombay, that I find I must devote another paper to the consideration of the more modern and civilized part of the city, which has of late years been embellished with no sparing of expense under the direction of Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Arthur Crawford, men of taste and refinement, who knew how to lay out public money to advantage, avoiding, on the one hand, parsimony, and extravagance on the other.

WHIST IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on whist, in your issue of the 12th instant, might well set all true lovers of the game thinking very deeply. As one who looks upon whist with the love that is born of close communion, I have viewed the growing popularity in India of games of chance, particularly loo and poker, with much dismay. Good rubbers are now difficult to arrange in many club-rooms in the mofussil, as the keener spirits seem smitten with the love of gambling pure and simple, while those who do play are not versed in the deeper mysteries of whist—those mysteries which are unfolded year by year to the spirit which seeks to solve them. A well-known player in Northern India always keeps his temper when some glaring blunder is made by his unskilful partner, but he shakes his head and solemnly says, "Read the book, my boy; *read* the book!"

Oh! if his advice were only generally taken, what a Paradise the whist-room would become; what splendid problems would be worked out with the bits of paste-board which are now so abused! Your sketch of the irate colonel is only too true: the colonel may know the book, but his mind is badly balanced, and the reflex action upon his poor subaltern (who never knows the book) is disastrous. How can whist flourish when the science of the game is ignored? I am not an old player, but I have in a humble spirit read and digested, as I would mathematical problems, all that I can find has been written; and thanks to the generous coaching of tried and experienced "old soldiers," I begin to think I am at last on the high road to knowledge—a long, long way off the goal, but still with my feet set in the right direction. But what can be more trying than to be told, as I was told some time ago, "Sir, you are wrong. I played whist before you were born!" I could only retaliate by quietly saying, "I can quite believe *that*." This was a player of the school which thinks youngsters can never play well; the weight of years alone, in the school's opinion, makes a player. Might not an appeal be made to all true players to sit on the heads of members of this school—to preach on every occasion from the text "Read the book," and to insist upon the common instructions therein given being followed out? There is a growing heresy against *Cavendish*, and I am sorry for it—not that I blame the greater lights of the whist world for departing from rule occasionally, but that their defection causes young players to argue that *Cavendish* is behind the age, and should not be read. Unless this opinion is checked, whist will become what I have heard it called lately by an addle-brained billiard-player—"a game of chance, my boy; a pure game of chance." May we all live to see that youth lose the odd trick and neglect to count his honours!

FOUR OF CLUBS (DEVIL'S CHARPOY).

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the Library of the Bunder at 10-20 a.m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING Rs. 1,000 IN VALUE.

TO BE SHOT FROM 14TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1881. For full particulars, *vide Bombay Gazette* of 11th January, 1881.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·918
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·7
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	217.

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Races, Byculla Course, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Octoroon," 9 p.m.
Apollo Gardens, Al Fresco, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th:—J. Drake (s), and Lady Frances (s) from Cardiff; Vindoballa (s), Newport. Yesterday:—Madura (s) and Shahzada (s), Calcutta; Martin Scott, London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to Kurrachee; Coriolanus, Cochin; Cybil (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lady Frances entered and the Eclipse left the dock yesterday.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—There will be no band at the Ladies' Gymkhana to-day on account of the Races.

A FALL INTO A WELL.—Dakoo Luximon, an insane, accidentally fell into a well at Thakoodwara. Prompt assistance having been rendered, he was rescued, and taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he is reported to be progressing favourably.

GAMBLERS.—Goolam Hoosein Ismail and four others were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of gaming with dice and money on the day previous at the Byculla Flats. They were each fined Rs. 10.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Mahadoo Bhickoo, a labourer, aged 25 years, who died shortly after admission into that hospital from the effects of excessive drinking. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A FEMALE THIEF.—A Hindoo woman named Khondee was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade on four separate charges of theft of brass vessels, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to four different persons. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nowrojee Hill on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged eight years, named Bhickia Luximon, who was found drowned in a quarry-hole in that locality. The verdit was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in a quarry-hole, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Alexander McLand and William Thomson, seamen of the British ship Aross Bay, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of combining with other seamen of that vessel to disobey the lawful commands of their officers. They were each sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Hans Anderson, an able seaman of the same vessel, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of desertion, and sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LOST.—Natha Laljee reported to the police on Thursday last that a pearl necklace, valued at Rs. 175, was missing from the person of his daughter, aged eight years, on that evening. Complainant believes the necklace dropped off the girl's neck whilst she was seated in a carriage following a wedding procession, but he does not know to whom the carriage she was occupying at the time belongs.—Dinshaw Bezonjee, residing at New Sonapore-lane also reported to the police on the same day that he dropped, somewhere betwen his house and the Fort, three currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 125.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

THE following are the entries for this day's races:—

THE ARABIAN CUP.

1ST RACE, 4-30 P. M.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's Young Revenge, 9 5, Hackney.
Mr. Whitehead's Viscount, 8 7, Tingey.
Major Crosbie's Kohinoor, 9 10, Ahmed.

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

2nd RACE at 5 p.m.

Mr. Stephen's War Eagle, 8 10, Clarke.
Mr. Aga Mochool Shah's-Alexander, 8 5, Vinall.
Major Crosbie's Mainstay, 8 6, Ahmed.
Abdoola bin Farr's Young Ruby, 8 6, Cozens.
H. H. Aga Khan's Namaun, 8 9, Syed.
Mr. Hajee Tabob's Naser, 9 7, Hackney.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's Yateem, 9 3, Oomer.
Mr. Abdool Wahed's Young Merry Legs, 8 9, Ibrahim.
H. H. Aga Khan's Grey Legs, 8 9, Brewty.
Captain Melliss' Young Jack, 8 7, Bowen.
Aga Moochool Shah's Silver Tail, 9 7, Tingey.
Mr. Maitland's Pearl, 8 2, Oomer.

3RD RACE, AT 5-30 P.M.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIER PURSE.

H. H. Nawab of Jowrah's Fire King, 8 12, Cozens.
Mr. C. N. C's. Behram, 8 9, Hackney.
Aga Jan's The Shah, 9 3, Bowen.
Mr. Walter's Oasis, 9 4, Gerard.
Major Crosbie's Grey Legs, 8 12, Ahmed.
H. H. Aga Khan's Marall, 9 2, Brewty.
Mr. B.'s Rose Bud, 8 6. Vinal.
Abdool Rahmon's Fairy King, 8 6, Omar.

4TH RACE, 6 P. M.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's Young Tiger, 8 5, Brewty.
Mr. Herbert's Exchange, 8 5, Bowen.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's Rataplan, 9 5, Hackney.
Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's Reserve, 8 10, Rowjee.
H. H. Nawab of Jowrah's Irishman, 8 5, Cozens.

The lottery tent last night was very well attended, and speculation was brisk. The lottery for the Second Dealer's Plate was soon filled up, as well as the several other lotteries that were got up for this day's races in which some good sport is expected, especially in the race for the Second Dealer's Plate, for which there will be twelve starters. The following is the result of the lotteries held yesterday, and the favourites may be selected as they sold.

ARABIAN CUP.—No lottery.

SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.

	Rs.
200 Tickets at Rs. 10 each	2,000
War Eagle sold for	50
Alexadder Silver Tail } Mr. Aga Moochool's stables, sold for	110
Mainstay sold for	60
Young Ruby sold for	320
Naser sold for	630
Namaum Grey Legs } H. H. Aga Khan's stable, sold for	140
Young Merry Legs sold for	60
Young Jack sold for	280
Pearl sold for	180
Yateeun sold for	80
	1,910
	2,000
Total value of lottery	3,910

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIER PURSE.

	Rs.
200 tickets at Rs. 10 each	2,000
Fire King sold for	110
Behram sold for	180
The Shah sold for	600
Oasis sold for	150
Grey Leg sold for	260
Marall sold for	130
Rose Bud sold for	200
Fairy King sold for	90
	1,720
	2,000
Total value of lottery Rs.	3,720

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 14th instant.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 10th December, reporting the despatch of 15 hydraulic cranes for Prince's Dock per s. s. Khiva. Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, dated 5th instant, reporting that the cranes have been received in good order, with the exception of slight damage to three crane pillars, estimated at Rs. 237, which has been made good by the P. and O. Company. He reports that four cranes were erected, and at work at the date of his letter, and that the remainder would be completed within a week. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 24th January, stating that the dock transit sheds are often blocked owing to the length of time allowed by rule 3, page 26, of table of rates before packages can be warehoused, and recommending that the number of days be reduced from 11 to 7. Read minutes of Dock Committee concurring in the recommendation. Resolution.—The rule should be altered from 1st March, so as to allow of the warehousing of goods immediately after the expiry of the "free" days.

Read letter from Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., dated 20th January, addressed to the Dock Superintendent, asking that the dock rates on American drills be reduced. They state that a bale of drills contains only 15 pieces and is easily handled, and that its value is about Rs. 125. Read memo. by the Dock Superintendent, dated 24th January.—Read minutes of the mercantile members of the Trust. Resolution.—Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co. should be informed that the Trustees see no feasible method of charging bales of goods according to size and value, and that the present mode of charging a uniform rate on all bales of cotton piece-goods seems on the whole to be the fairest.

Submitted statement showing the expenditure during the year on capital account which has to be made good by the issue of debentures on or before 31st March, amounting to Rs. 9,50,000. Resolution.—Tenders should be advertised for nine-and-a-half lakhs of coupon bonds, payable on 31st March, to bear interest at 4 per cent., as soon as the sanction of the Government of India to the Port Trust Amendment Bill has been obtained.

Read letters from the Resident Engineer, dated 14th January and 2nd instant, recommending the Trustees to erect at once the small hydraulic engine which lies in store, as when the new cargo cranes are at work it will be of material assistance to the main engine. He states that it will also enable a great deal of Sunday work and night work to be avoided, and that at present it is not unusual for the engine to run a fortnight without stopping. He further states that it may not be advisable to make the present accumulator common to both engines, and that he wishes to consult Messrs. Sir W. Armstrong and Co. on this point through the Consulting Engineer. He furnishes estimates showing that if a new accumulator is to be provided, the cost will be Rs. 23,352, while, if the existing accumulator will serve for both engines, the cost will be Rs. 18,893. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The engine should be erected, and Messrs. Armstrong's advice followed with regard to the accumulator. The amount to be met from the allotment for "unforeseen works, Prince's Dock."

Read letter from the Health Officer, dated 13th January, drawing attention to the condition of the pointsmen's huts at the entrance to Carnac sidings. Read memos. by Resident Engineer, dated 25th January and 4th February, recommending that the huts be pulled down, and new ones erected, utilising some of the old material. Estimate for six new huts Rs. 173, which can be met from amount sanctioned for repairs. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 7th instant, approving of the changes proposed by the Trustees to be made in the construction of their warehouse, and asking that the lease be prepared and the work proceeded with as early as possible. The Secretary explained that the terms of the loan to be raised for this and other new works in the forthcoming year had not yet been arranged with Government. Resolution.—The work may be proceeded with.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st instant, forwarding an application by Tookaram Ballajee for a lease for ten years of 202 2-9th square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, between Frere and Argyll-roads, at a rent of Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, and recommending that it be granted. Read minutes of members of Land Committee concurring in the recommendation. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, dated 31st January, enquiring the terms on which the Trustees will lease to the company for twenty years about 700 square yards land on Apollo Reclamation opposite their stables. Read further letter, dated 31st January, stating, in reply to an enquiry, that they propose to erect a godown measuring 50 feet by 125 feet, and that they would therefore require a frontage of 55 or 56 feet. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd instant, stating that Re. 1 per square yard per annum would be a fair rent to charge. Read minutes of members of Land Committee concurring. Resolution.—The site applied for may be offered to the Tramway Company on a twenty-years' lease at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th January, forwarding an application by Lalljee Cooverjee for a lease for fifty years of 180 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate west of Argyll-road at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first twenty years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years. Read minutes of members of Land Committee approving of the terms. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th January, forwarding application by Noorbhoy Adumjee for a lease for fifty years of 308 8-9th square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first twenty years and Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years. Read minutes by members of Land Committee stating that as the site is very similarly situated to that leased to Gungabai, the same rates should be demanded, viz., Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for first twenty years and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 7th instant, stating that the applicant declines to make any advance on the rates offered by him. Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 24th January, submitting application by Nowrojee Nusserwanjee for a leave for fifty years of 139 6-9th square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first twenty years and Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years. Read minute by members of Land Committee recommending that, as in the case of Noorbhoy Adumjee, Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for twenty years and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining thirty years be demanded. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 8th instant, stating that the applicant declines to make any advance in his offer. Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:-

Government resolution No. 60, dated 2nd instant, sanctioning the bye-laws proposed by the Trustees for regulating claims for refund of wharfage fees.

Copy of Traffic Manager's report to the Municipal Commissioner on the town duty collections at the bunders for the year 1880. It shows that Rs. 6,78,989 have been collected against Rs. 5,73,535 in the previous year, and that the duty collected on excess quantities and valuation has been Rs. 13,296.

Pilotage statement from 2nd to 11th instant:—

45 vessels piloted into harbour.
47 ,, ,, out of ,,
4 ,, transported.
2 ,, attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock from 1st to 11th instant.

3 square-rigged vessels entered.
10 ,, ,, ,, left.
5 ,, ,, ,, remaining in dock.
12 native craft entered.
18 ,, ,, left.
2 ,, ,, remaining in dock.

PLAN FOR FORTIFYING KANDAHAR.

THE *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent gives the following particulars of a scheme drawn up by Colonel Perkins, R. E., under instructions from General Roberts, for fortifying Kandahar:—

"Colonel Perkins' plan is to raise cantonments on this side, but not to make it defensible: it would be dominated by isolated works erected outside the city, and would be evacuated when the troops had to take the field. It would never contain the reserve stores of food and ammunition, which would be provided elsewhere: its use would be to accommodate the division told off and always held ready for offensive movements against the enemy. Military considerations alone would guide the engineers in laying out the lines of buildings which would be open to rifle fire from other quarters so as to never be tenable by an enemy. The isolated works would consist of two parts, which with the citadel (improved) would constitute the real defensible position to be held by the garrison: the cantonment being, as I have hinted, merely an accessory for the residence of the troops in peaceful times. The forts would be on the W-E. and S-W. of the city respectively: the first near the *zairat* and the second some distance from the S.-W. bastion where the field hospital formerly was. Any map of the city will show the positions. The ground would be cleared for 1,000 yards round these forts, and a stream from the canals would be directed to flow through each of them. Deep wells also being dug within the walls. The garrison would be as follows:—400 infantry, 50 gunners, 12 officers, 50 followers: and 4 guns would form the artillery armament. The forts would be square, each face being 640 feet long; and there would be lunette attachments at the corners. This would give 853 yards as the crest line of defence which 400 men could easily man. The improvements in the citadel cannot be understood without a plan, but they are such as would suggest themselves to any skilled engineer. A clear space of 50 yards would be cleared on the southern face fronting the city, while every obstacle between the east and west walls and the city ramparts would also be removed. The whole garrison would be disposed as follows:—

49 small towers in the city walls, 10 men each	490
4 corner towers, 25 men each	100
5 gateways (not including the Eedgah Gate) 50 men each	250
	840
Reserve, 400 men	400
Total for the city	1,240
In the citadel, 1½ battalions	1,200
Royal Artillery Garrison battery	200
Two forts, ½ battalion each	800
Gunners in forts	100
Total for defence, say	3,500

For the flying column to meet any enemy in the field, the force would be:—

2 batteries	300
2 regiments of Cavalry	800
3 regiments of Infantry	2,400
Total	3,500
Add:—	
Garrison	3,500
1 battalion to replace casualties	800
Grand total	7,800

This is Colonel Perkins' scheme, and certainly with a railway to connect Kandahar with India and a Hazara contingent ready to be called out to guard the communications, or act as alies to the division taking the field, Kandahar might form an outpost secure from all successful attacks. I leave it to military men who know the position to say if the scheme is not an extremely good one."

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 5th to the 11th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 278 Hindoos, and 23 Mahomedans died in Madras, or a total of 324 persons. The average of the corrresponding week from the ten previous years was 292 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 28 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 91 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhœa, and 144 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 42·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 38·3 per 1,000 per annum.

OOTACAMUND.—Ooty is to be very full this year, I am told; not a vacant house to be found at this moment, every room is engaged at the hotels and boarding houses, and the club is crammed. This sounds well. Mr. Adam has sensibly handed over the "Duke's Folly" to the Consulting Architect to Government. The roof will now be properly laid, and the place be made water-tight at all events. Pretty it can never be, for His Grace planned the building himself, or rather he utterly destroyed the architect's plan by constant interference and alterations of his own composition. But comfortable it will surely be henceforward. Albeit, considering the money that has been frittered away, the house contains but little accommodation, and in point of act is still unfinished.—*Pioneer's* Madras correspondent.

CENSUS OR NON-CENSUS.

"THE census, it is said, embraces 17,000,000 women: who would not be a census?"—*Exchange.*

"Mercy on me; what a multitude is here!"—*Henry VIII., Act 5, sc. 3.*

"Your commission will tie you to the numbers and the time of their dispatch."—*Cymbeline, Act 3, sc. 4.*

"But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetic."—*Coriolanus, Act 3, sc. 1.*

"Lest this great sea of joys, rushing upon me drown me with their sweetness.—*Pericles, Act 5, sc. 1.*

Just think of it! Seventeen millions!
Resplendent with multiplied charms.
A host of adorable women
Rushing right into your arms.
Coming one after another,
Faster than flakes of snow;
Myriads hurrying up to be kissed,
And waiting for others to go.

Just think of it! Seventeen millions!
From every land under the skies;
Multitudinous types of figure and face,
A world of wonderful eyes—
Love's wildest visions of possible bliss
Turned sweetly, suddenly true.
Who wouldn't, if he could, be a Census?
Think! Seventeen millions! Who?

But stop! These seventeen millions,
From every land under the skies,
Can't all be adorable women,
Cant all have wonderful eyes.
There are faces unpleasant to look at,
Expressions decidedly bad;
Heaps on heaps that never had beauty,
Or have lost the little they had.

There are women who scowl and who squint,
And look opposite ways at a time,
And blinking, blear-eyed monsters,
Whose kiss would be kin to a crime.
There are horrible objects with wens,
And features all twisted awry,
Termagants armed with a broomstick,
And slatterns that smack of the sty.

There are anatomical women,
With most of their bones outside,
And others, like magnified tumors,
That you couldn't embrace if you tried.
There are women with turned-up noses,
And noses bent down flat,
And features drawn, and teeth all gone,
And cheeks like a knocked-in hat.

There are women all padded and painted,
More humbug than women—I'm told—
Manufactured of cotton, and offered for sale
At current prices of gold.
There are women with hair that comes off,
And teeth which they have to put in,
Who drop slowly apart, like a bundle,
As you pull out each separate pin.

Women with brains like a baby's,
But tongue enough each for ten,
Whose trade is abusing each other,
And women who feed upon men.
Amazons, Jezebels, cannibals, hags,
Slatterns, simpletons, shrews,
Say sixteen millions of such, and about
One million a fellow might choose.

You must take them, though, just as they come,
As fast as they choose to rush in:
On the whole, 'twould seem, viewing it calmly,
As best, perhaps, not to begin.
It's a pity to give up the good ones,
But think of those others! my friend,
And as soon as you start at the head of the line
You're in for it, down to the end.

It strikes me you'd better not do it,
In view of the risks that you run;
The feeling of constant anxiety
Would take off the edge of the fun;
In fact, the more one reflects,
The more he's constrained to reply,
If the question comes, "Who'd be a Census?"
"I thank you most kindly, not I."

For myself, if they asked me the question,
I'd answer, as echo does, who!
And say, "By your leave, Mr. Census,
There are seventeen millions for you;
I wish you you joy of your bargain,
And a quiet night's rest when you've done."
I'll be thankful my name isn't Census,
And rest peacefully happy with one.

—*Penn Monthly.*

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

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HOTELS.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.
PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

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HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.
TERMS : Rs. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

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Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS AND CO.'S PALE ALE.

THE PRICE of Kilderkins is now REDUCED to Rs. 29.

LYON & COMPANY,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Limited.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	„ 29

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Muller Frere's Brandy	„ 18 0	
Boulestin & Co.'s do. 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s 1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Divian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	
Do. do. (1 doz.)		Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	„ 1 6 „	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE. From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0
SPARKLING HOCK. From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. Rs. a
Laubenheimer	from 13 0 to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0
Niersteiner	15 0
Brauneberger	19 0
Hochheimer	from 19 0 to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0
Josefshofer	27 8
Rüdesheimer	26 12
Rosenberg	31 8
Steinberger	1 8
Scharzhofberger	39 8
Johannisberger	40 0
WHITE WINES. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.	
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 18 4
Chteau Yquem	„ 45 0

CLARETS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Medoc	10 0	13 0
St. Estèphe	11 0	14 0
Haut Canon	13 8	16 8
Margaux	15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	36 0	..
„ Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.	
Cognac Fine Champagne—	
Red Bars	Rs. 23
Gold	„ 29
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.	
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 20

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

Section	Weight per foot	Lengths
6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„ 21 „ „	
9½" by 4"	„ 28 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 31 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	23 ..

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FINE OLD CAMPBELTOWN WHISKY.

DISTILLED from finest Peat dried malts by the CAMPBELTOWN DISTILLERY Company, Scotland. For sale at Rs. 24 per doz.

D. MACFADYEN AND CO.,
33, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE., MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 20
Do. „ large size	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	„ 30 and 35
formerly sold at	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	Rs. 80
„ FINE „	„ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „	„ 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. have made special arrangements for the exclusive sale of instruments made by well-known continental makers, whose Pianos are unsurpassed for tone, touch, and solidity, and as S. & Co. treat direct with the makers, they are in a position to offer instruments at a mere trifle over home prices, and below that of any imported Piano of the class. Entire Iron-Framed Pianos by

ERNST KAPS—Dresden,—Overstrung, upright, and horizontal short Iron Grands.

F. MAACK—Hamburg,—Horizontal Grands and upright Pianos.

E. KRAUSS—Stuttgart,—Overstrung grand square and upright Grands.

ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.

GERHARD ADAMS—Wesel,—Grands, semi-grands, oblique Grands and Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & CO. have always in stock a number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other makers of well-known repute, such as
BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
KIRKMAN, ERARD, SCHIEDMEYER ;
AND THE NOW WELL-KNOWN

INDIAN PIANETTE AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

THE NEW FLEXIBLE FELT, (LATEST INTRODUCTION.)

HOAR & Co. offer in the above a most comfortable and durable Hat, half the ordinary weight, less likely to break, and retain Color a much longer period.

	Rs. a.
Black Round Crown, soft or firm Felt	8 8
Extra Fine Felt	9 8
Black Flat Crown	8 8
Extra Fine Felt	9 8
Drab, Beaver, or Dark Brown, Round Crown	9 8
Darb, Beaver, or Dark Brown, Flat Crown, Extra Fine Felt	10 8

SPECIAL SHAPES SUITABLE FOR TALL MEN.	Rs. a.
Black or Drab High Round Crowns, Extra Fine Felt, wide Brim	12 8
Black, High Flat Crown, Wide Brim	12 8
The above in sizes	7 to 7½
Tweed Hats, all shapes	4-8 and 5 12
Straw Boating Hats	3-0 to 4 0

DRESS HATS.

TRES'S GOLD MEDAL QUALITY, THE BEST HAT MADE.

Fine Drab Felt	12 8	Best Silk Dress	14

The above are finished with Drab Calf-leathers.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.
OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

HOAR AND CO., HATTERS, 3 RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MRS. PRYER, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND CIE.,
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.
Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from 8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„ 10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„ 18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„ 18 0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	„ 12 0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	„ 20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	„ 20 0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	„ 25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	„ 65 0
„ Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	„ 80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	„ 55 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	„ 30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	„ 18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	„ 85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	„ 10 0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	„ 45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	„ 8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	„ 3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„ 7 0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	„ 6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„ 1 8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	„ 25 0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	„ 20 0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	„ 12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	„ 16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„ 18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	„ 150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	„ 6 8
Toast Racks	„ 10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	„ 150 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a pure solution of PHOSPHORUS, not at all unpleasant in Flavour or Appearance, being a Perfectly Bright Liquor combined with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all dangerously Active Drugs Pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority, the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for over-worked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Impure Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Fail-Powers, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action, but are PERMANENT, and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure, in a suitable form, the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy o the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

TRUTH and RIGHT *versus* FALSEHOOD, PIRACY, and FRAUD.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, by some Ignorant, Unscrupulous Pretenders, who do not Publish their Address; the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT, insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad by the Fraudulent use of my Trade Mark Phosphodyne, and the Base Piracy of my Advertisements and my Patients' Testimonials, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies. —DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR, given him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada and India. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE, and none other has or can be Registered under the "Trades Marks Act" of Great Britain. Statements to the contrary are Impudent Falsehoods.

IGNORANT AND COWARDLY DOGS MAY BARK, BUT DARE NOT BITE, NEITHER MAY THEY EXHIBIT THEIR FALSE TALES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co. ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall, 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore, and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late WILLIAM SUTHERLAND WIDDICOMBE, of H. M.'s 10th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

H. J. STOCK, Major,
10th Regt. N. L. I., President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kokeran near Kandahar, 6th February, 1881.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To carry 50 per cent. of the Profits to the Reserve Fund.
(3) To declare a Dividend of 10 per cent.
(4) To confirm election of R. VALENTINE REID, Esq., as a Director.
(5) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(6) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 11th February, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD CAST IRON CHAIRS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 3,000 TONS of OLD CAST IRON PERMANENT WAY CHAIRS.

The greater portion of these can be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon.

Offers must specify the quantity required, and rate per ton weighed over on the spot, also the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified in the Tender.

Arrangements can be made to ship these chairs at a small cost into barges alongside the Wharf if necessary.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 10th February, 1881.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and adopt the rules of the Association as revised by the Committee.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING,
FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH : 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

ALL POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
„	1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORPTION.

FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE
ASSURANCES,
Incoporated by Royal charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

POLICES are granted on approved European lives, also on Parsees and Eurasians under 40 years of age.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Polices allotted every 5 years.

Expenses of Management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office.

Life Assurance Funds amount to £1,749,359.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate rates upon nearly every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Marine Insurances to England, China, &c., effected at the Current premiums.

Prospectuses and further information can be obtained on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH
Proprietor.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6 OF 1880-81.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to noon of 21st March, 1881, and then and there opened for the supply at the undermentioned Stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities noted against each, of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2nd. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting."

3rd. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1881 ; and a tender may be for the supply of the quantities required at any one, two, or at all three Stations. A tender for the supply at one of the Stations named of the entire quantity required will also receive consideration.

4th. A sample of the sheeting to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office, or samples will be furnished to applicants. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5th. The Sheeting to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat Sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee, and deliveries must be made in pieces of 17½ yards in length.

6th. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer or by a treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of sheeting tendered for ; but the earnest money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000 if a third of the total quantity is tendered for, or Rs. 2,000 if two-thirds are tendered for, or Rs. 3,000 if the whole quantity is tendered for.

7th. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the sheeting at the rate of the accepted tender, but not to exceed Rs. 10,000 as the maximum.

8th. Government to have the power to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting of 48 inches width.	Sheeting of 60 inches width.	Total for each station.	Remarks.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	
Calcutta	44,500	11,600	56,100	Deliverable in the Commissariat godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments on 1st July and 1st August, 1881.
Meerut	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Lahore	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Total	1,33,500	34,800	1,68,300	

E. S. WALCOTT, Major.
Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1881.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service ; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55 ; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month ;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month ;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month ;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month ;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month ;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases :—death may occur before the intended provision is made :—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following. Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F		Rs. 11	per barrel	lbs. each
F F		11-8	do.	do.
F F F		12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin	9	per dozen lbs.	
F F	do.	9	do.	
F F F	do.	10	do.	
F ½	do.	10	do.	
FF	do.	10	do.	
F F F	do.	11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort,

COOK'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROSA DISTILLERY,

ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per Impl. Gallon.	Per doz.
** RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 0
* RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 0
ROSA RUM	5 2	..
SPIRIT OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	16 0
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	6 8

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and Messes, apply to

CAREW Co., Ld., at the Works. | Or in Calcutta, to LYALL RENNIE & Co.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.

Rosa, N. W. P., 1st December, 1880.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at its registered office, No. 70 old (67 new) Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, at 2 p. m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To approve the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Jeraj Makanji as Director of the Company.
IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer-Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 7th February, 1881.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,

WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET.

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

SATARA WATER SUPPLY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the undermentioned works connected with the above will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1881.

1. Reservoirs at Khas including Dam, Wasteweirs, Wingwall Superpassage, Tower, and Culvert, &c.
2. Tunnel with cutting in approaches.

Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or notes, to be returned if the tender is rejected, and to be forfeited in case of evasion or delay in signing the contract documents if the tender is accepted.

For further information, application should be made to the undersigned at his Office at Satara, where the plans, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender can be seen. Copies of the latter and bills of quantities can be obtained on payment of 8 annas.

The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has the power of acceptance of tenders and of rejecting any or all of such tenders without any explanation whatever.

The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs. 5,000 in Government Securities as security for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tender for Satara Water Supply Works."

FRED. J. SMITH, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara.
Satara, 10th February, 1881.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th February next, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th instant.

1. That the Indian Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

2. That the Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the said Company be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called the New Indian Press Company, Limited (of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a capital of Rupees Three Lacs, divided into two thousand and four hundred shares of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five each. All the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, exclusive, nevertheless, of all profits made by the said Indian Company, Limited, on and previous to the thirtieth day of June, 1880, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration, for such transfer and assignment as aforesaid one thousand and two hundred shares fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

3. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts, and obligations ascertained and contingent of the Indian Press Company, Limited, including the payment and discharge of the claims of the debenture-holders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidators be authorized to pay off the claims of such of the debenture-holders of the Indian Press Company, Limited, who may decline to receive the security of the new Company in lieu of their debentures, and that for such purpose the Liquidators may use the cash of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, or raise money by Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidators have all the powers contained in Sections 171 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and be authorised to purchase the interests of any member dissenting either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

A resolution appointing a liquidator will also be proposed at the above meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies ; Children's Cots and Cradles ; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc ; Heat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key ; Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats ; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes,

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets ; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets ; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description ; Carpets in Piles ; Borders, and in pieces of sizes ; Air Pillows and Mattrasses ; Feather Pillows ; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs ; Table Covers ; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

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